The Argus
Will be Published Every Wednesday,
IN THE OLD ARGUS BUILDING,
THIRD ST., BEAVER, PA.,
At $2.00 per annum in Advance.

☞Letters and contributions, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

J. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION!

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CABINET ORGAN.

It is a general feeling among those about to purchase musical instruments, that were they in direct communication with the factory they would have a greater opportunity for selecting a fresh and perfect instrument, than it would be possible to obtain from any agency. The subscriber would say, that to obviate this difficulty, and afford persons at a distance the same privileges secured to those near the factory, Messrs. Mason & Hamlin have established a number of *Wholesale Agencies* at important points, where a full supply of all the various styles of Cabinet Organs is constantly kept on hand. This agency in Pittsburgh is a *Wholesale* one, and purchasers may rely on being served here, as advantageously as at the factory. A competent player and musician is always in attendance at the warerooms of the subscriber to perform on the instruments, exhibit their various powers and qualities, show the different stops and their combinations, and explain their internal construction. All instruments sold in the city, are sent to the residence of the purchaser without charge, and those sold out of the city are securely boxed and delivered at the railroad stations or landings in the city, free of expense.

Persons ordering an organ by letter, are assured that as good an instrument will be sent, as if they were here to select it personally; the subscribers considering themselves bound by honor and interest to select and forward *none other* than the *very best* of the style ordered.

Caution to Purchasers.—The high reputation of the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, and the extensive demand for them, has frequently induced dealers to represent that other instruments are the same thing, that there is no essential difference between the Cabinet Organs and the organs with various other names made by other makers. This is not true. Several inventions, from which arise the chief excellences of the instrument, are peculiar to the Cabinet Organ; for, being patented and controled by Mason & Hamlin, they cannot be used by other makers. It is therefore not merely from more thorough workmanship and better material, that the Cabinet Organ derives its superiority (though much is derived from these) but there are essential differences of construction, the right to employ which is the property of its manufacturers.

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When a dealer represents any other instrument as a Cabinet Organ, or as "the same thing," it is almost always an attempt so sell an *inferior* instrument on which he can make a larger profit.

The subscribers will be happy to receive communications from any one that desires *further* information about the Cabinet Organs and are anxious to put into the hands of everybody, whether intending to purchase an instrument or not, a copy of the circular, which contains a vast amount of interesting musical information. Copies mailed free to any address.

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BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 48-No. 39, Beaver, Wednesday, September 26, 1866. Established 1818.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of $1 per square — each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements.

A space equal to TWELVE lines of this type measured as a square.

Special notices 25 per cent. addition to regular rates.

Business cards, 75 cents a line, per year Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

RAILROADS.

PITTS. FT. W. & C. R. R.
On and after July 29, 1866, Trains will leave Stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: (Train leaving Chicago at 5,35 P. M. leaves daily.)

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburg	210PM	645AM	205AM	1100PM
Rochester	320 "	820 "	315 "	1210AM
N. Brighton	330 "	830 "	322 "	..... "
Enon	413 "	923 "	350 "	1257 "
Columbiana	452 "	1008 "	427 "	..... "
Salem	519 "	1045 "	450 "	152 "
Alliance	615 "	1150 "	538 "	230 "
Canton	705 "	1242PM	614 "	316 "
Massillon	726 "	102 "	631 "	333 "
Orrville	805 "	145 "	700 "	410 "
Wooster	835 "	222 "	723 "	443 "
Loudonville	932 "	328 "	802 "	547 "
Mansfield	1025 "	425 "	842 "	645 "
Crestline Ar	1100 "	500 "	910 "	720 "
Crestline De	1155 "	620 "	940 "	735 "
Bucyrus	1125AM	650 "	1008 "	800 "
U. Sandusky	107 "	730 "	1048 "	834 "
Forest	140 "	801 "	1119 "	901 "
Lima	300 "	920 "	1234PM	1005 "
Delphos	336 "	955 "	112 "	1036 "
Van Wert	405 "	1023 "	144 "	1103 "
Fort Wayne	545 "	1150 "	330 "	1235PM
Columbia	628 "	1235AM	415 "	144 "
Huntsville	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Pierceton	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Warsaw	720 "	130 "	507 "	150 "
Bourbon	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Plymouth	819 "	235 "	609 "	254 "
Wanatah	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Valparaiso	958 "	415 "	753 "	425 "
Hobart	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Clarke	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Ill C. RR. Cros	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
R Isl. RR J'n.	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Chicago	1130 "	600 "	930 "	600 "

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Exp's	Exp's.	Exp's	Exp's.
Chicago	440AM	720AM	535PM	1020PM
R. Isl RR Junc	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Ill C. RR Cros	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Clarke	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Hobart	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Valparaso	638 "	905 "	718 "	1245AM
Wanatah	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Plymouth	838 "	1033 "	836 "	235 "
Bourbon	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Warsaw	947 "	1328 "	928 "	345 "
Pierceton	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Huntsville	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Columbia	1043 "	1217PM	1008 "	446 "
Fort Wayne	1150 "	120 "	1055 "	615 "
Van Wert	107PM	220 "	1156 "	737 "
Delphos	142 "	255 "	1226AM	814 "
Lima	224 "	325 "	1252 "	848 "
Forest	348 "	433 "	158 "	1016 "
U Sandusky	421 "	459 "	215 "	1048 "
Bucyrus	512 "	538 "	249 "	1155 "
Crestline Ar	545 "	605 "	310 "	1230PM
Crestline De	600AM	630 "	320 "	130 "
Mansfield	635 "	701 "	347 "	200 "
Loudonville	732 "	745 "	425 "	245 "
Wooster	830 "	835 "	508 "	335 "
Orrville	900 "	903 "	531 "	400 "
Massillon	940 "	937 "	558 "	435 "
Canton	1002 "	957 "	615 "	454 "
Alliance	1115 "	1050 "	715 "	555 "
Salem	1200 "	1125 "	747 "	627 "
Columbiana	1231PM	1147 "	810 "	652 "
Enon	122 "	1222AM	845 "	728 "
N. Brighton	217 "	..... "	922 "	808 "
Rochester	235 "	110 "	935 "	820 "
Pittsburgh	350 "	220 "	1040 "	930 "

Erie and Pittsburg Express Tasin leaves New Castle at 4:05 p.m., arrives in Pittsburg at 6:35 p.m. Returning leaves Pittsburg at 5:50 a.m., arrives in New Castle at 8:5 a.m.

New Castle and Pittsburg Accommodation Train leaves New Castle at 7:00 a.m., arrives in Allegheny at 9:45 a.m. Returning leaves Allegheny at 2:25 p.m., arrives in New Castle at 6:15 p.m.

F. R. MYERS, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

CLEVE. & PITTS. RR.
On and after July 30, 1866, trains will leave stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Cleveland	810AM	240PM	340PM	.....
Euclid street	821 "	251 "	353 "	.....
Hudson	925 "	345 "	500 "	.....
Akron	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orrville	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millersburg	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ravenna	1000 "	415 "	536 "	.....
Alliance	1055 "	500 "	630 "	.....
Bayard	1127 "	535 "	.....	.....
Wellsville	105 PM	655 "	.....	.....

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	Exp's.
Wellsville	845AM	415PM	.....	.....
Bayard	1017 "	585 "	.....	.....
Alliance	1115 "	602 "	630AM	.....
Ravenna	1106 "	646 "	728 "	.....
Millersburg	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orrville	.....	.....	.....	.....
Akron	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson	1243PM	721 "	812 "	.....
Euclid street	147 "	819 "	921 "	.....
Cleveland	200 "	830 "	935 "	.....

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Belaire	1040AM	610AM	405PM	.....
Bridgeport	1050 "	625 "	415 "	.....
Lagrange	1139 "	721 "	510 "	.....
Steubenville	1158 "	743 "	528 "	.....
Wellsville	125 PM	845 "	710 "	610AM
Smith's Ferry	147 "	907 "	732 "	645 "
Beaver	217 "	.....	.....	733 "
Rochester	225 "	950 "	805 "	745 "
Pittsburgh	340 "	1105 "	915 "	900 "

GOING WEST.

	Exps.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Pittsburgh	155PM	485PM	610AM	350PM
Rochester	300 "	545 "	725 "	445 "
Beaver	.....	.....	733 "	455 "
Smith's Ferry	336 "	628 "	805 "	544 "
Wellsville	420 "	715 "	840 "	630 "
Steubenville	528 "	813 "	950 "	.....
Lagrange	543 "	830 "	1010 "	.....
Bridgeport	637 "	917 "	1105 "	.....
Bellaire	650 "	930 "	1125 "	.....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia 6.50 a m	Bayard, 9.55 p.m.
Bayard, 11.45 a m,	N. Philadel, 2.35 P. M

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Dr. D. Stanton,
Surgeon, Physician & Pension Surgeon,
NEW BRIGHTON, PA.
OFFICE and Residence at lower end of Broadway jany24,'66:1y

POETICAL.

IN MEMORIAM.

James H. Dunlap, died Aug. 8, 1866.

Our own dim lives should teach us this,
That life shall live forevermore,
Else earth is darkness at the core,
And dust and ashes all that is."
TENNYSON.

Fall gently Autumn rains,
And balmiest gleams of sunshine banish gloom—
Where soft the hallowed turf was broken first
To make his tomb.

Shine brightly, brightest stars,
From your high homes above earth's toil and woe,
Where still and dreamless through long days and nights,
He lieth low.

Oh, gentlest, kindliest heart,
In that far country o'er death's soundless sea,
Doth not one memory of thy boyhood's home
Steal over thee?

Can'st thou forget the clinging love of old,
Sweeps o'er thy bliss one shadow of regret?
The wind alone gives answer, moaning back,
Can'st thou forget?

Fall gently Autumn rains,
With softest murmur o'er his youthful brow;
Quiet and dreamless through long days and nights,
He lieth low.

LYDIA M. RENO,
Rochester, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

TO THE PEOPLE.

NATIONAL UNION ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, September 18.

The following is the address of the National Union Committee to the American people:

FELLOW CITIZENS: Very grave differences having arisen between your immediate representatives in Congress and the President, who owes his position to your votes, we are impelled to ask your attention thereto, and to suggest the duties to your country which they render imperative. We shall avoid the use of hard words.—Of these there have already been too many, and that the matters in issue may be brought within the narrowest compass, let us first eliminate from the controversy all that has already been settled or has been in dispute. The Republic has been desperately assailed from within, and its very existence seriously imperiled. States were claimed as having withdrawn from the Union, and were represented for years in a hostile Congress, meeting at Richmond. Ten of these States were for a time wholly in the power of a hostile Confederacy. The other three partially so. The undoubtedly loyal States were repeatedly and formidably invaded by rebel armies, which were only expelled after obstinate and bloody battles through four years of arduous, desperate civil strife. The hosts of the rebel Confederacy withstood those of the Union. Agents of the Confederacy traversed the civilized world, seeking allies in their war against the Republic, and inciting the rapacious and unprincipled to fit out armed corsairs to prey upon her commerce. By State authority and in the perverted names of patriotism and loyalty, hundreds of thousands of our countrymen were conscripted into rebel armies and made to fight desperately for our national disruption and ruin, and though by the blessing of God and the valor and constancy of our loyal people, the rebellion was finally and utterly crushed, it did not succumb until it had caused the destruction of more than half a million of precious human lives, not to speak of property to the value of at least five billions of dollars.

At length the rebel armies surrendered, and the rebel power utterly collapsed and vanished. The claim of the insurgents that they either new re-acquired or had never forfeited their Constitutional rights in the Union, including that of representation in Congress, stands in pointed antagonism alike to the requirements of Congress and to those of the acting President. It was the Executive alone, who, after the rebellion was no more, appointed Provisional Governors for the now submissive, unarmed Southern States, on the assumption that the rebellion had been revolutionary, and deprived the people under its sway of all civil Government, and who required the assembling of a Convention composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of said State, who are loyal to the United States and no others, for the purpose of altering and amending the Constitution of said State. It was President Johnson who, so late as October last, when all shadow of overt resistance to the Union had long since disappeared, insisted that it was not enough that a State which had revolted must recognize her ordinance of secession as null and void from the beginning, and ratify the Constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery evermore, but she must also repudiate every dollar of indebtedness created to aid in carrying on the rebellion. It was he who ordered the dispersion by military force of any Legislature chosen under the rebellion which should assume power to make laws after that rebellion had fallen. It was (he who referred to Congress all inquiries as to the probability of representatives from the States lately in revolt being admitted to seats in either House, and suggested that they should present their credentials not at the organization of Congress but afterward, and finally it was he and not Congress who suggested to Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, that: "If you could extend the elective franchise to all persons of color, who can read the Constitution of the United States, in English, and write, their names, and to all persons of color who own real estate valued at not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, and pay taxes thereon, you would completely disarm the adversary, and set an example that other States will follow."

If, then, there be any controversy as to the right of the loyal States to exact concessions and require guaranties of those which plunged madly into secession and rebellion, the supporters respectfully of Andrew Johnson and of Congress cannot be antagonistic parties to that contest since their record places them on the same side. It being thus agreed that the conditions of restoration and guaranties against future rebellion may be exacted of the States lately in revolt, the right of Congress to a voice in prescribing those conditions and in shaping those guaranties is plainly incontestible.—Whether it take the shape of law or of a constitutional amendment, the action of Congress is vital. Even if they were to be settled by treaty, the ratification of the Senate by a two-thirds vote would be indispensable.—There is nothing in the Federal Constitution nor in the nature of the case that countenances the Executive monopoly of this power.

What then is the ground of complaint against Congress? Is it charged that the action of the two houses was tardy and hesitating? Consider how momentous were the questions involved, the issues depending. Consider how novel and extraordinary the situation. Consider how utterly silent and blank is the Federal Constitution touching the treatment of insurgent States, whether during their flagrant hostility to the Union or after their discomfiture. Consider with how many embarassments and difficulties the problem is beset, and you will not wonder that months were required to devise, perfect and pass, by a two-thirds vote in either house, a just and safe plan of reconstruction. Yet that plan has been matured. It has passed the Senate by 33 to 11 and the House by 138 to 36. It is now fairly before the country, having already been ratified by the Legislatures of several States and rejected by none. Under it the State of Tennessee has been formally restored to all the privileges she forfeited by rebellion, including representation in either house of Congress, and the door thus passed through stands invitingly open to all who still linger without. Are the conditions thus prescribed intolerable or even humiliating? They are in substance, these:

1st. All persons born or naturalized in this country are henceforth citizens of the United States, and shall enjoy the rights of citizens evermore and no State shall have power to controvene this most righteous and necessary provision.

2d. While the States claim and exercise the power of denying the elective franchise to a part of their people, the weight of each State in the Union shall be measured by, and be based upon its enfranchised population. If any State shall chose for no crime to deny political rights to any race or caste, it must no longer count that race or caste as a basis of political power in the Union.

3d. He who has once held office or the strength of his solemn oath to support the Federal Constitution, and has, nevertheless, forsworn himself and treasonably plotted to subvert that Constitution, shall henceforth hold no political office till Congress, by a two-third vote, shall remove or modify the disability.

4th. The national debt shall be in nowise repudiated nor invalidated, and no debt incurred in support of the rebellion shall ever be assumed or paid by any State, nor shall payment be made for the loss or emancipation of any slave.

5th. Congress shall have power to enforce these guaranties by appropriate legislation.

Such, fellow citizens, are the conditions of reconstruction proposed by Congress and already accepted by the loyal Legislature of Tennessee. Are they harsh or degrading? Do you discern therein a disposition to trample on the prostrate, or push an advantage to the uttermost? Do they embody aught of vengeance, or any confiscation but that of slavery? We solicit your candid, impartial judgment.—What is intended by the third section is simply to give loyalty a fair start in the reconstructed States. Under the Johnson policy the rebels monopolize power and place even in communities where they are decidedly outnumbered. Their Generals are Governors and Members of Congress. Their Colonels and Majors fill the legislatures and officiate as Sheriffs. Not only are the steadfastly loyal proscribed, but even stay-at-home rebels have little chance in competing with those who fought to subvert the Union. When this rebel monopoly of office shall have been broken up, and loyalty to the Union shall have become general and hearty, Congress may remove the disability, and will doubtless make haste to do so.

We do not perceive that the justice or fitness of the fourth section, prescribing that the Union public debt shall be promptly met, but that of the rebel Confederacy never, is seriously contested.

Their remains then but the second section which prescribes in substance that political power in the Union shall henceforth be based only on that portion of the people of each State who are deemed by its constitution as depositaries of such power. In other words, a State which chooses to hold part of its population in ignorance and vassalage, powerless, uneducated, unfranchised, shall not count that portion to balance the educated, intelligent, franchised citizens of other States. We do not purpose to argue the justice of this provision. As well argue the shape of a cube, or the correctness of the multiplication table.—He who does not feel that this is simply and mildly just, would not be persuaded "though one arose from the dead" to convince him. That there are those among us who would not have ratified, sadly demonstrates that the good work of emancipation is not yet completed. But, say some, this section is designed to coerce the South into according suffrage to her blacks. Not so, we reply, but only to notify her ruling caste that we will no longer bribe them to keep their blacks in bondage. Freedom in history rarely surrenders its privileges, no matter how oppressive from abstract devotion to justice and right. It must have cogent palpable reasons for so doing. We say, therefore, to South Carolina, if you persistently restrict all power to your three hundred thousand whites we must insist that these no longer balance in Congress, and the choice of the President seven hundred thousand Northern white freemen, but only three hundred thousand. If you keep your blacks evermore in serfdom, it must not be because we tempted you so to do and rewarded you for so doing.

Fellow citizens of every State, but especially of those soon to hold elections, we entreat your earnest constant heed to the grave questions now at issue. If those who so wantonly plunged the Union into civil war shall be allowed by you to dictate the terms of reconstruction, you will have heedlessly sown the bitter seeds of future rebellions and strife. Already you are threatened with recognition by the President of a sham Congress, made up of the factions which recently collected at Philadelphia on a platform of Johnsonism, a Congress constituted by nullifying and overriding a plain law of the land, a Congress wholly inspired from the White House, and appealing to the sword alone for support. So glaring an attempt at usurpation would be even more criminal than absurd. Happily the people, by electing an overwhelming majority of thoroughly loyal Representatives are rendering its initiation impossible.

We cannot close without a most deserved tribute to the general fidelity wherewith, in view of the President's defection, the great body of the people, and even of the Federal officeholders, stand fast by their convictions and their principles. The boundless patronage of the Executive, though most unscrupulously wielded against those to whose votes he owe it, has corrupted very few, either of those who shared or of those who would gladly share in its enjoyment. Not one of the twenty-two States, which voted to re-elect Abraham Lincoln, has given its adherion to the President's policy, while New Jersey, the only free State that voted against him, has added herself to the number. Our great war has taught impressively the peril of injustice, and the lesson has sunk deep into millions of hearts. The American people, chastened by suffering, are wiser and nobler than they were, with a quicker and more open ear for every generous suggestion.

The fearful lessons of Memphis and New Orleans have not been lost on them, as is proved by the result of the recent elections in Vermont and Maine. We cherish no shadow of doubt that Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa first, then New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas and Minnesota will do likewise, and that a true restoration, a genuine abiding peace will thus be secured to our country, a peace that will endure because based on the everlasting foundations of humanity, justice and freedom.

Yours, [Signed]

MARCUS L. WARD, N. J., Chairman,
JOHN D. DEFREES, Ind, Secretary,
HORRACE GREELY, New York,
S. A. PURVIANCE, Pennsylvania,
WM. CLAFLIN, Massachusetts,
N. B. SMITHERS, Delaware,
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D. P. STUBBS, Iowa,
A. W. CAMPBELL, West Virginia,
S. JUDD, Wisconsin,
D. R. GOODLOE, North Carolina,
S. H. BOYD, Missouri,
W. J. CORBIN, Virginia,
THOS. SIMPSON, Minnesota,
C. L. ROBINSON, Florida,
NEWTON EDMONDS, Dakota.

A. LIPPINCOTT is the Union candidate for Assembly in Sullivan county.

[From the Washington Reporter.]

THE JUDICIAL SENSATION.

The nomination of Mr. Acheson for the President Judgeship, having spoiled all the calculations of our opponents, they are driven to desperation in their efforts to get up even a show of formidable opposition to him. Our neighbors of the *Review & Examiner* publish a letter in their last week's issue addressed by Judge Chamberlin to Mr. Wilde, one of the Beaver county conferees, authorizing the latter to withdraw his name from the Conference. And this document they introduce by a lengthy editorial, set forth under a sensational heading, in which they profess to give not only the history of the formation of this judicial district, but of the whole contest for the nomination. This "history" is made up of a series of flagrant misrepresentations such as we have rarely found embraced in the same space, even in the columns of our co temporary. As a specimen of the utter recklessness of the writer of this article, listen to the following:

"When the question of a new judicial district was sprung upon the last Legislature, by a little clique about our Court House, who were in this way determined to satisfy personal malignity against Judge Gilmore, and to deprive the people of this county of their choice for President Judge, the representative from Beaver was very strongly opposed to the scheme."

The talent of the writer for condensing falsehoods has evidently been cultivated to the highest degree, for the above paragraph, brief as it is, contains no less than five.

1. That the question of the new district was not sprung upon the Legislature is evident from the fact that at the preceding session a bill was passed attaching this county to Allegheny, which would have become a law but for the veto of the Governor, who withheld his signature on constitutional grounds. Even Col. Hopkins himself in discussing this bill, had the frankness to state on the floor of the Senate, that he had urged his Democratic friends to take some other candidate than Judge Gilmore, on the ground that if he were nominated an effort would be made to change the district. It is thus seen that our opponents knew of the movement for a change a year in advance of its consummation, and with this fact staring everybody in the face, it requires a bold falsifier to assert that the question was "sprung" upon the Legislature.

2. It is also untrue that this change was sought at the instance of a little clique about the Court House. The effort was made in deference to the wishes of a majority of the people of our county, who were well convinced, under all the circumstances, that the prompt administration of justice required the formation of the new district.

3. It is also untrue that the movement sprang from any feeling of personal malignity to Judge Gilmore.—On the other hand it had its foundation in the well settled conviction of our people that owing to his inefficiency as a judicial officer, the vast amount of legal business that had accrued on our docket under his former term, and which he had left as a legacy to his lamented successor, Judge Lindsey, would not only never be cleared up under his administration, but would be still further increased.

4. Nor is it true, as is intimated, that Judge Gilmore was the choice of the people of this county, unless it be determined by the rule of contraries, for the majority against him, and in favor of Judge Ewing at the last election was *five hundred and six!*

5. The last and crowning falsehood in this brief paragraph is contained in the assertion that the "representative from Beaver was strongly opposed to the scheme." Not only did Mr. Quay, our member from that county, manifest no opposition, but on the other hand heartily supported the bill from beginning to end.

So much for the history of the legislation creating the district. Passing from that to the nomination of a candidate, our neighbors show the same utter disregard of truth. Upon this branch of the subject they set out by saying that in order to allay this alleged opposition from Beaver, a letter was drawn up by D. S. Wilson, Esq., in which the Republican members of the Bar in this place "pledged themselves, in case the Beaver people would make no opposition to the district, to present no candidate for the Judgeship from Washington county;" and they even state that they have been informed that Mr. Acheson himself signed this letter. Now we have the positive assurance of the Republican members of the Bar here, that neither Mr. Wilson nor any one else drew up a letter containing any such pledge—that no such letter was signed by any of them, nor was such pledge made in any form or manner, neither was it asked for by the representative, the Bar or the people of Beaver county. Thus this whole story is shown to be utterly without foundation.

It is true that after the bill passed, the prominent Republicans here, looking at Mr. Acheson's eminent qualifications for the position, asked the privilege of presenting his name to the Governor for the appointment, and after much hesitation on his part, and no little urgency on theirs, they at last obtained his consent. They accordingly urged his appointment by every consideration that they could legitimately bring to bear, but that they were violating any pledge made to the people of Beaver, we most emphatically deny. And here, in justice to Mr. Acheson, it is proper to state that from the first he has never sought the place, and whoever alleges that he has, grossly misrepresents his position. As already mentioned, he yielded a reluctant consent to the use of his name for the appointment, but being asked, when the canvass for nomination commenced, to let his friends announce him as a candidate, he utterly refused. Notwithstanding this refusal, the Republicans of this county, in Convention assembled, preferring him to any other man, and hoping that he might yet be prevailed upon to accept a nomination spontaneously tendered, passed a resolution declaring him their unanimous choice for the position, and instructed the conferees to support him. That he has warm friends who were intensely desirous to see him nominated, "is most true," but that he has ever sought the place either directly or indirectly, no man, we care not who he is, can truthfully assert. He therefore to day presents the rare example of a candidate placed in nomination for a high and responsible trust by the spontaneous voice of his fellow citizens, and without any solicitation whatever, on his own part. In this instance the office has emphatically sought the man, instead of the man the office, as is too frequently the case, and when he puts on the judicial ermine, as he will, if spared till the first Monday of December, he will be able to do it with the proud consciousness that he has not soiled it in the least in the scramble for official promotion.

But it is next asserted that no sooner was Judge Chamberlin on the bench than "the whole pack of *politicians* in this place began the work of maligning" him. In making this declaration our neighbors, doubtless through inadvertence, tell the truth in part. That Mr. Montgomery, for instance, who is notorious as one of the "politicians" of this place, did "malign" him and speak in the most contemptuous terms of him both in this county and Beaver, is undeniable.—The testimony is ample that he was unsparing of his ridicule, stigmatizing him repeatedly as the "tom-tit" Judge, &c. To this extent then the assertions of our neighbors is true, but that there was any disposition on the part of Judge C's political friends here to treat him disrespectfully upon his accession to the bench we positively deny. Although they had earnestly sought the appointment of Mr. Acheson, yet when Judge C. was selected, they acquiesced with the full determination to treat him respectfully and fairly, and with the fixed purpose, that if he should prove acceptable, they would make no opposition to his nomination. Finding, however, when the time for the nomination came around, that the general impression, not only among Republicans but Democrats was that Mr. Acheson would make a more acceptable Judge, the *Republican* "politicians" of this place heartily concurred in urging his nomination. Such is a *true* history of the "maligning," and Mr. Montgomery, and doubtless does, consider it an exceedingly smart trick to concoct this tissue of misrepresentations with a view of poisoning the minds of Judge Chamberlin's friends in Beaver towards Mr. Acheson, but we submit that in view of his own expressed opinions of the former, he should have been the last to engage in it. Whether Mr C.'s friends will suffer themselves to be thus hoodwinked and transferred to the support of the man who was swiftest to cast ridicule upon their favorite remains to be seen,

The next, and perhaps the most brazen falsehood in the whole category, is the statement that the nomination of Mr. Acheson was finally effected through the defection of Lr. Lawrence, one of the Beaver county Conferees, and that this defection was brought about through the manipulation of his relative, Hon. George V. Lawrence of this county. To those who know Dr. Lawrence we need not say that he is above and beyond the reach of any improper influence such as is here ascribed to him, and it is no less a slander to assert that any attempt such as is indicated was made to procure his assent to the nomination of Mr. Acheson. But the most important feature in the story is that, as we have said before, the nomination was effected by *one* of the Beaver county Conferees deserting Judge Chamberlin, when his very letter which they publish, states that a *majority* of the Conferess from that county had concluded to abandon him!—Was ever such reckless falsification seen? It is also false that this letter was presented to the conference by Mr. Wilde on the occasion of his withdrawing the name of Judge Chamberlin. Messrs. M'Kennan and Ewing, who were both in the conference at the time, assure us that no letter from Judge Chamberlin was read whatever.

In conclusion we do not hesitate to assert that this whole tissue of falsehoods has been concocted if not by Mr. Montgomery, at least in his interest, but as before intimated, how much he will make by his strategy remains to be seen.

THE New Jersey legislature held an extra session on Monday week and ratified the constitutional amendments

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

J. WEYAND,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

September 26th, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Union County Nominations.

Congress.

GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington

President Judge.

A. W. ACHESON, Washington.

Associate Judge.

AGNEW DUFF, New Brighton;

State Senate.

Col. A. W. TAYLOR, Borough;

Assembly.

MATTHEW S. QUAY, Beaver;
J. R. DAY, Washington county;
JOHN EWING, Washington co;

Sheriff.

JOHN S. LITTELL, Hookstown;

Register & Recorder.

DARIUS SINGLETON, Raccoon;

Clerk of Courts.

JOHN A. FRAZIER, Beaver.

Commissioner.

JAS. WARNOCK, North Sewickly

Poor House Director.

JOHN K. POTTER, Raccoon;

Auditor.

J. F. M'MILLIN, S. Beaver;

Trustees of Academy.

Dr. JOHN MURRAY, Bridgewater
Dr. DAVID STANTON, N. Brighton

The Judgeship of the 27th District.

We have been requested to publish the correspondence between a number of gentlemen of New Brighton and vicinity, and Judge Chamberlin, of that place, on the subject of his being an independent candidate for Judge of the 27th District. We would comply with this request without submitting any remarks of our own upon the matter, were it not probable that our silence would be construed into an endorsement of the movement—To prevent a conclusion of this kind, then, we will give as briefly as we can a history of the question as we understand it, and afterwards a reason or two for our disapproval.

When we became connected with the *Argus* on the 1st of July, we found Judge Chamberlin's name in it as the candidate of this county for President Judge of the District composed of the counties of Beaver and Washington. He had received the vote of this county, and the county convention had authorized him to select his own conferees, to meet similar ones from Washington after that county had held its convention, instructed for a candidate for Judge and named its Judicial conferees. Washington held its convention some time after the convention in this county was held, and before its adjournment, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Hon. Jno. H. Ewing, Wm. McDaniel, Esq., and Wm. McKennan, Esq., be and are hereby appointed Judicial conferees; and if Alexander W. Acheson, Esq., will accept a nomination for the President Judgeship of this District, he is declared to be the unanimous choice of this convention; but in any event the said conferees are instructed to insist upon the selection of a candidate for that position, whose recognized ability, learning and professional reputation, combined with personal integrity will furnish satisfactory assurance of the fitness of his nomination; and that only such a nomination will be acceptable to the Union party of this county.

Mr. Acheson subsequently consented to be a candidate, but averred that he would take no steps toward bringing his own nomination about.

The conferees selected in this county, it will be remembered, were chosen by Judge Chamberlin himself; and three more upright and reliable citizens could not be found anywhere.—These gentlemen met the conferees from Washington county, the first time, on the 2d of July, at the National Hotel in this place. Those from this county voted invariably for Judge Chamberlin; while the Washington representatives voted as constantly for Mr. Acheson. Finding that they could make no nomination on that day, they adjourned to meet at Pittsburg on the 23d of the same month. Here the balloting resulted the same as before—three for Chamberlin and three for Acheson. They adjourned to meet on the 9th of August, and at this meeting, after several ineffectual attempts to make a nomination, and concluding at the same time that it was impossible for them to do so situated as they then were, they decided to refer the matter back to their respective county committees and ask for further instructions. This course was determined upon, we presume, in view of the fact that over four weeks had already elapsed since their first meeting, and the probability of their making a nomination, as the question then stood, was as distant, if not more remote than ever. The time for holding the election, too, was rapidly approaching, and the Union organization of the county was growing impatient because the ticket was not filled up, and numerous were the complaints made that the interests of the party were suffering by the delay.—Under these circumstances, the county committee of this county adopted this resolution:

Resolved, That the conferees of Beaver county meet the Washington county conferees, and make a nomination of President Judge for the 27th District.

Thus instructed the conferees again met at Pittsburg, and at this meeting the name of Judge Chamberlin was withdrawn from the conference; but as the conferees were not all present, they adjourned to meet at Frankfort Springs on September 1st, at which time and place Mr. Acheson was nominated as the Union candidate for the District—his being the only name then before the conferees.

We have thus sought to give the public a faithful history of the Judicial trouble in this District; and if we have succeeded in doing so, it but remains for us to add, that as we see nothing either unfair or dishonorable in Mr. Acheson's nomination, we can do no less than give him a hearty support. To do otherwise, and break away from the regular nominee of our organization, would not only be treating Mr. Acheson ungenerously, but it would likewise have a direct tendency to destroy all party efficiency in the District in the future.

To determine who among rival candidates shall be the nominee, in a district where several counties compose it, is the conferees' duty and the object of holding conferences. If the conferees from each county adhered to their own candidate, and continuously arrayed themselves against all others, the party they represented would as surely and as frequently suffer defeat as the experiment would be tried.—In all meetings of this character there must be a yielding somewhere if the unity of a political organization is sought to be maintained; and in the present instance circumstances had so operated upon the public mind, and upon the conferees from Washington county, as to induce the conviction that Judge Chamberlin's nomination would in no event be assented to by them. To avoid party disintegration, then, and knowing that it could only be avoided by so doing, a majority of the conferees from this county yielded their personal wishes in the matter, and consented to placing Mr. Acheson before the people as the candidate for Judge of the Union party of the District. And as such, notwithstanding the favorable opinion we have always entertained of Judge Chamberlin, personally, we are bound by honor, duty and party obligations to do all we fairly can to secure his election.

With Mr. Acheson we are not intimately acquainted; but those who are unite in saying that his eminent legal qualifications and spotless private character admirably qualify him for the position for which he is a candidate. Attending closely to the duties of his profession, he has accordingly mingled but little in political life, and save in the contests of '63 and '64, he has taken no prominent part in local canvasses. In the campaigns referred to he deemed it his duty to go before the people and urge them to support the Government in its efforts to quell the rebellion. Not only did he urge his neighbor's sons to go forward in defence of the Union, but he gave three of his own household to the army. One of these fell dead in the bloody conflict of Gettysburg, while the other two, having done their part of the work in bringing the war to a just close, returned to their homes bearing honorable scars which they received in battle.

Having a candidate for Judge, then, whose qualifications are undoubted, and whose patriotism is well known, every effort should be made to give him as heavy a vote in this county as we possibly can.

Getting out of the Way.

The recent elections in Vermont and Maine have not only opened President Johnson's eyes, but the results in these States are likewise bringing forth fruits elsewhere. The New York *Herald*, the most influential Democratic paper in the country, sees in these elections the "hand writing on the wall," and insists now that the Congressional plan is the true basis of reconstruction. It has accordingly abandoned its opposition to the constitutional amendment, and advises the President to favor its adoption likewise.

The New York *Times*, whose editor has been the chief bugleman for the Philadelphia Convention, and its subsequent efforts, also sees in these elections, an expression of opinion, that he was not at all looking for. Like the editor of the *Herald*, he too is taking the preliminery steps toward getting out of the way of the popular condemnation that is sure to overwhelm Andrew Johnson and those who support his policy. These defections in New York will give us that State by an overpowering majority.

The editor of the *Local* in speaking of the reception of the President at Pittsburg some two weeks ago, says that the crowd was noisy, and "with those who occupied the windows of D. S. Haven's building, and who appeared to be the leading spirits, was Jacob Weyand, editor of the Beaver *Argus*."

Were we accountable to the editor of the *Local* for our conduct either at Pittsburg or elsewhere, we would tell him that we could procure a certificate from every person in the room in which we were on the evening referred to, and all stating that we were as guiltless of making any noise while the President was on the platform as any man in Pittsburg. Either Mr. Wm. Orr, David M'Callister, or Capt. Wm. M'Callister, all of whom were in the same room, would corroborate what we here state.

But even if we were answerable to the editor of the *Local* for what we did or said on that occasion, he would not have been competent to pass upon our deportment; for himself and a few of his associates were so "boozy" at the time, that however willing they might have been, they could not have seen half way across the street, much less have extended their vision across it, and to a third story room where we were sitting. Ain't our neighbor "master of the situation" now?

Address of the Executive County Committee.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE UNION PARTY:—Again our annual duty brings us before you. But how changed the circumstances! In 1865 the contest of arms was over; and believing God had raised up a resolute man, in place of the mild and murdered Lincoln, to punish traitors and make treason odious, we thought the deep waters of national affliction were passed, and that the great Rebellion would be wound up by measures that would forever guaranty national safety and peace. But now traitors and their fellows triumph—not in arms—but in riot and deceit. Like the Devils of Milton, they declare—

"Our better part remains
To work in close design, by fraud or guile,
What force effected not. That he no less
At length may find, who overcomes
By force, hath overcome but half his foe."

Andrew Johnson one year ago *our* head is now *their* head. To him, (its author and patron) the late Philadelphia Convention, made up of Rebels, with hands uncleansed of the blood of our sons and neighbors, Copperhead Democrats the sympathizers of Rebels, and false deserting Unionists, rendered its account. And who are those whom he recognizes and patronizes as the loyal men of the nation? Stephens and Hershell V. Johnson of Georgia, Orr and Perry of South Carolina, Sharkey, of Miss., Gov. Streeter, of Ala., Dick Taylor, of La., Albert Pike, of Ark., and ther fellow rebels, Pendleton and Vallandigham, of Ohio, Fernando Wood, of N. Y., H. Clay Dean, of Iowa, Woodward, Randall and Clymer, of Pa., and their Copperhead compeers, and the false and recreant Cowan, with other like deserters.

These are the men who come crying peace, when their is no peace, when the blood of loyal men flows like water in the streets of Memphis, New Orleans and other Southern cities; when Unionists and negroes are "massacred," in the language of General Sheridan; and this by authority.—Such are the men who came to us with high sounding resolutions of patriotism, devotion to the Union, and the play of Massachusetts and South Carolina arm in arm. But when war was raging—when rebels were in open arms—when Copperheads and sympathizers were discouraging enlistments, resisting the draft, denying the powers essential to suppress rebellion, refusing support to the army in the field, taking from the soldier his right of suffrage, making war upon the lamented Lincoln, and aiding the South by all their efforts;—where then were the men of this Convention to be found? Not on the side of the Union and its armies, not voting for Lincoln and Johnson, but with their enemies.

Have we fallen asleep, and are we dreaming that we the Union party of the country, who carried on a four years war against rebellion and against these men to a successful termination, have forgotten and do not know on what side we are? Have we labored for four years to bind this Union together with bands of iron and links of steel, and are we now disorganizers and secessionists? Yet in their resolutions, their addresses, their speeches, and all their utterances, these men, with Andrew Johnson at their head, have leveled their maledictions against those only whose united counsels and efforts preserved this Union. What word of condemnation have they for traitors and enemies of the Union? What tribute to the memory of the murdered Lincon? None—no not one. Is Andrew Johnson alone consistent, and are we inconsistent? Has he deserted *us*, or have we deserted *him*?

And for whose benefit is all this display of loyal words and new-born zeal, on the part of that Convention and Andrew Johnson? Has this new party a ticket in the field? Who *heads* and who *foots* it? Their candidates are viewless and voiceless. But behind and by its mists concealed, our *old enemy* appears, whose candidates alone are in the field, and to whom all this legacy of loyalty is bequeathed. It is for their benefit these so-called National Unionists would have you vote—for men who opposed the war, who sympathized with rebels, who withheld supplies to your army, and votes from your soldiers. Like skilful fishermen, they become fishers of men baiting their hooks, now and then, with a soldier, in a *lean* district where he cannot succeed, but reserving the offices for themselves in the *fat* ones. Is it possible that a single true Unionist, be he former Republican or loyal Democrat, can be deceived by these hollow professions? Can any true soldier, who fought for his country, be carried away by such pretensions? Surely not.

And what is the issue they present? Representation of the Rebel States in Congress? Granting they are *out* States in the Union; granting that their *right* of representation yet remains, what man in his senses can aver, if was not *suspended* by rebellion? Were States in rebellion entitled to representation, and thus to vote down the measures necessary to suppress the insurrection? Does that suspension cease, by the mere cessation of arms? Clearly not, as long as the unlawful intention remains;—so long as the disposition to rise and rebel is unquenched. The rebellious spirit which broke out into open arms remains unconquered, so long as it continues its mischief. Before the shock of arms came, was the spirit of rebellion which proclaimed a dissolution of the Union, less treasonable than afterwards? So after the shock of arms is past, is the same spirit, breaking out into acts of open violence and bloodshed, trampling upon the rights of loyal men, and dishonoring the flag of the nation, its symbol of unity, less treasonable, and less indicative of insubordination, than it was before?—Common sense teaches every man that there is an interval between the laying down of arms, and a state of tranquility; when, like the ocean after the storm, the billows of rebellion toss and tumble until they have settled into the calm of repose;—and during this period, representation necessarily continues suspended, and the arm of authority remains outstretched. But who is to determine what measures are necessary to allay the yet swelling tide, bring quiet to the nation, and heal up the wounds of strife, and finally to decide when the interval of commotion is past, when the period of tranquility is fully reached, and when representation has become safe? Do measures—the exercise of the legislative powers of the Constitution—belong to the *law making* or the *law executing* branch of the government?—Here is the great mistake of the President. He is not the representative of the people, to form or adopt measures, but their representative only to carry them out. His powers are *executive*, not *legislative*. To Congress only belong the mind and the will of the people, and their power to make laws and adopt measures. What right has the President, whose duty it is to obey the will of the people, in the laws passed by their Representatives, to arraign these very Representatives because they will not hearken to his voice? He may constitutionally "give to the Congress *information* of the state of the Union, and *recommend to their consideration* such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient." But to them belongs the power to decide and adopt those measures which they deem necessary to wind up the rebellion, dispose of its results, and return to its rightful track, the train of government, run off by treason.

Congress it is true has been slow, and has made some fruitless attempts to right up the train; but at last, and in its own time, it has proposed wise and moderate measures, the adoption of which not as prescribed conditions to the enjoyment of unsuspended rights, but as the *evidence* of a full return to loyalty and a sense of duty, will restore the rebel States to their suspended right of representation. But what right has the President to condemn their delay, or reprove their failures? Let him take the beam out of his own eye. Has he punished one *traitor*, or made treason less than *respectable*?

The people are his sovereign, and they differ as widely in their views of restoration, as the localities they inhabit. Congress would not truly represent them, if its members, thus drawn from divers places, did not hold diverse opinions. In condemning them for the multitude of propositions, and the delay caused by differences of opinion, the President asperses the people themselves whom they represent. There are doubtless in Congress men too radical; but are there not also secessionists more *rank*, and Copperheads more vile? The views of the Congress are not those of any class; but are those which its combined action only adopts and by these must it be judged.

Is the South ready for restoration? Have the heaving billows of its commotion ceased to roll? It may be so; and if so, this conviction among the people, will soon be followed by their Representatives. Members of Congress are not slow to feel the public pulse. But whether the South is ready for restoration or not—admit, indeed, that they are—yet is it safe to trust those of the North who opposed the war, denied payment to our soldiers, and refused all the means of suppressing the rebellion? Are these men safe depositories of the powers of legislation?—Admitting for argument sake, Congress has made a mistake in refusing representation to to the South, are we safe in lodging the government in such Northern hands? What guaranty have we that they will counteract the schemes of reconstructed rebels, protect the loyal, preserve the peace, pay pensions and bounties, provide for the payment of the national debt, and discountenance disloyal men and measures? When such hands guide the helm, the loyal may well tremble, the widow and the orphan of the dead soldier, and the disabled war-worn veteran may feel the pang of poverty, and every holder of the national debt may dread depreciation.

Loyal men of Beaver County!—Unionists from whatever party of yore, especially you, soldiers, who bore the battle's brunt, be not deceived. Take warning from the past. Trust not *recent* professions against *former* practice. There is no safety now in the political field, but in supporting those whose *hearts* were right, and whose *practice* was in strict accord, when we were yet struggling in the field of arms.

By order of Committee.

M. WEYAND, Ch'n.

The Judicial Controversy.

HON. B. B. CHAMBERLIN—*Dear Sir:* As the present incumbent of the office of President Judge of the 27th Judicial District, appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth, you receive the unanimous nomination of your county for election. We deem it the duty of all irrespective of party combinations and party trammels, to sustain the choice of the county for this important office, sought to be bartered away through party infidelity, and personal intrigues.

We, therefore, respectfully request that you will permit your name to be placed before the people of the 27th Judicial District as an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE for the office of President Judge.

Respectfully,

Your Friends,

T B White, G N Taylor, E D Merrick, R D Cooper, Wm P Townsend and about 150 others.

Sept. 8, 1866.

NEW BRIGHTON, Sept. 12, 1866.

Messrs. Benjamin Wilde, G. S. Barker, Wm. B. Lemmon, R. E. Hoops and others.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your communication of the 8th instant, and considering its object, I gratefully appreciate this manifestation of your confidence and regard.

The Union County Convention at Beaver unanimously nominated me as the candidate for President Judge of the 27th Judicial District of Washington and Beaver counties of which I was then the incumbent, as the appointee of Gov. Curtin.

By a resolution of the Convention I was authorized to select my own judicial conferees. No other candidate had been presented to the people of Beaver county, and none in Washington county.

I appointed Hon. M. Lawrence, Henry Hice, Esq., and Benjamin Wilde, Esq., my conferees, and also others as their alternates, men deemed resolved to sustain the Union nominee, in Judicial Conference uncompromisingly.

A reasonable expectation prevailed that Washington county, in accordance with all generous usage, would concur in my nomination if firmly upheld.

Several Conferee meetings resulted in no agreement. Finally a reference to the County Executive Committee, without my knowledge, or the concurrence of advising friends, was obtained. As was the apparent design, so was the conclusion, a resolution was formed and passed in the Committee so construed as to relieve my conferees from further adherance to me. Two of my conferees, therefore, concluded that since Washington county conferees would not yield, they had best abandon me for some one satisfactory to them. Convinced of the purpose to supplant me, I directed my name to be withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Judicial Conference, claiming the liberty to act independently, as my sense of public duty and self-respect prompted. The Washington county candidate, nominated by no popular action or representative Convention, is now presented and claimed by the Judicial Conference as the nominee.

This is in brief the history of the Judicial controversy, omitting alleged plots and intrigues to set aside the claims of the regular Beaver County nominee. I indulge in no comments, suggestions or criminations.

You respectfully solicit the use of my name as an independent candidate for the President Judgeship. If, gentlemen, you conceive it will promote the laudable object, vindicating me from unmerited reproach and redressing a public wrong, I yield to your solicitations, and consent to the use of my name in the canvass for the election of Judge.

Very truly your fellow citizen,

B. B. CHAMBERLIN.

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber would request his friends to call and examine his fruit and ornamental trees, (including shrubery), before purchasing elsewhere, at his Prospect Mount Nursery, 3 miles east of New Brighton.

sept26'66—2mos. ELWOOD THOMAS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of GEORGE ENGLE, late of Industry township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WASHINGTON ENGLE, Executor,
sept26'66. Industry tp.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Richard Ayers, deceased, will sell at public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, October 20th, 1866,

at 1 o'clock P. M., two lots of ground, situate in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa.

No. 1, adjoining lands of Peter Small on the South, and other lands of said deceased on the North, East and West, containing 8 acres and 65 perches; it is well timbered; a good spring of water on the lot.

No. 2, adjoining lands of Peter Small, Peter Reisinger, John Walton's heirs, and other lands of deceased, containing 32 acres and 5 perches well timbered and well watered. These are desirable pieces of land, soil good, and are within about 3½ miles of Beaver.

sept 26,'66. ANDREW WATTERSON,
Executor.

REMOVAL.

I WOULD hereby respectfully announce to my friends and customers that I have removed to my new Store Room, on Brighton street, nearly opposite my old stand, where I am now prepared to do all kinds of

MILLINERY WORK,

and have just opened a *splendid assortment* and *great variety* of Fall Millinery Goods, such as

BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, PLUMES AND VELVETS.

I am also prepared to do all kinds of INDELIBLE STAMPING, Plaiting and Braiding, and to cut and make

CLOAKS AND SAQUES.

Silk and Straw Bonnets and Hats altered on short notice; also machine work done to order. MRS. A. E. KOOKEN,

Brighton Street, Rochester, Pa., just above the Diamond. [Sept12,'66.

Grand Opening!

FOR THE

Fall Trade

OF 1866,

OF

F. A. Fortune's

CHEAP

DRY GOODS STORE,

IN THE

DIAMOND, ROCHESTER.

Our prices will astonish all who favor us with a call.

Goods of every description sold Cheaper than ever.

Brown Muslins at	10 cts
Bleached do	12 1-2
Good Prints,	12 1-2 a 15.

Pants Stuffs,
Tickings,
Checks,
Ginghams,
Prints,
Canton Flannels,
Red & Yellow Flannels,
Barred & Striped do
Balmoral Skirts,
Hoop do
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Trimmings,
Ribbons,
Millinery Goods,
Etc., etc., etc.

The prices of the above Goods we warrant less than the same class of Goods can be bought for west of the mountains.

Dress Goods in endless variety,
French Merinos,
Coburgs,
Delaines,
Poplins,
Plaids,
Cashmeres,
Etc., etc., etc.,
Cheaper than ever!

Blankets and Blanket Shawls,

At great bargains.

Remember the place:

FORTUNE'S CHEAP STORE,

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

Come everybody, and see for yourselves before purchasing.

NO TROUBLE to SHOW GOODS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

NEW GOODS!

Cheap Goods!

CHAMBERLIN & BROTHER,

EAST PALESTINE, OHIO,

HAVE on hand and are receiving direct from the Eastern cities, one of the largest, cheapest and best selected stock of Goods ever brought to this market, consisting in part of a full line of

Fall & Winter Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Choice Groceries,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Iron, Nails, Salt, Oils, Dyestuffs,

Ready-made Clothing,

Furniture—Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Stoves—Wood and Coal, Cook Stoves, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Grates, &c.

Jaynes', Ayer's, Schenks, &c., Patent Medicines, and almost everything usually kept in a first-class country store, which we are offering at prices that DEFY COMPETITION!

We have opened in connection with our store a

Merchant Tailor Shop,

under the superintendence of Mr. Samuel Arnold, of Salem, Ohio, one of the best cutters in the county, and having a very large and varied stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Overcoatings, &c., we are prepared to manufacture clothing to order, on short notice and in superior style and workmanship.

We intend at all times during the season to keep our stock full by almost daily receipts of New Goods, and are determined to sell our goods to ready pay or short time customers, at a small advance on eastern cost.

Our motto—small profits, large sales and quick returns. Please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

No trouble to show goods. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods, at highest market prices.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage we have received in the past, we respectfully solicit, and will try to merit a continuance of the same.

CHAMBERLIN & BRO.

East Palestine, O., Sept 22,'66—se26 1m.

CRATE A. DICKEY..... R. A. WILSON.

WILSON & DICKEY'S

BEAVER

BOOT & SHOE

EMPORIUM.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM the public that we have opened a

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

IN BEAVER, PA.

Having purchased a large and selected Stock of

Ladies', Gent's, Boy's and Children's Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c.,

(Copper Tip Shoes & Boots

direct from the manufacturer's, we are prepared to sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than any establishment in Pittsburg or this county.

As we intend to remain permanently in the business, we will endeavor to always sell cheap, keep as great a variety and as good an article as the eastern market affords.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. *All goods warranted.*

DICKEY & WILSON.

3 Doors East of
H. P. Anderson's Store,
Beaver, Pa.

se26'66—y

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, I will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on

THURSDAY, October 25th, 1866,

at 1 o'clock P. M., all the following described real estate of the minor children of William Young, late of Economy tp., in said county, deceased, situate in said township of Economy, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a corner at the Ohio river, thence by land of Mary Conway, N. 62 deg 10 minutes, E. 99 perches to a white oak; thence by lands of J. and M. Henderson, S. 25 degrees, E. 52 6-100th perches to a white oak post; thence S. 62 deg 60 min, W. by lands of Henry Wallfield, 227 4-10th perches to a post; thence S. 56½ deg. W. 19 6-10th perches to a post, thence N. 15½ deg W. 2 76-100th perches to a P. O.; thence S. 62 deg 40 min, W. 101 2-10th perches to the Ohio river, and thence down said river N. 29 deg, W. 52 2-10th perches to place of beginning, containing 115 acres and 5 perches, late the estate of Hugh Young, dec'd. About 81 acres cleared and under good fence, 30 acres first quality bottom land. Improvements a good two story stone dwelling, with cellar underneath; 4 rooms and kitchen on 1st floor, 4 rooms on 2d floor, and attic story. A good barn, stables and out-houses; the premises in good order; fruit trees on premises.

This is a most desirable farm, well calculated for farming, dairy or gardening purposes. It is about 18 miles from Pittsburg, on the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, which passes through it, thus affording facility for reaching the city almost hourly.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money on the confirmation of the sale by the court, balance in two equal, annual payments, from the date of the confirmation of the sale by the Court, with interest; back payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

sept26,'66. ROBERT HENDERSON,
Guardian of minor children of Wm. Young, dec'd.

Fresh Arrival of

Prime Clear MOLASSES,

AND

Lovering's Extra No. 1

SYRUP

For sale by A. S. HARVEY,
Bridgewater.

U. S. Collector's Adjourned Sale.

WILL be sold on the premises, at public outcry, on the

5th day of OCTOBER, 1866,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., all the right, title and claim of J. Marks & Co., of, in and to a certain piece of land situate in Darlington township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded as follows, viz: On the east and south by lands of Jas. Cochran's heirs, on the west by the borough of Darlington, and on the north by land lately the property of S. K. Kane & Co., and by the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne R. R.; containing 3 acres, more or less, on which is erected a Coal Oil Refinery, with Stills, Engine, Boiler, Pipes, Pumps, Tools and all the apparatus usually employed in such an establishment; also a Cooper Shop and Warehouse, all in good order, and to be sold.

A. ROBERTSON,
Sept26'66. Collector 24th District of Penn.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

September 26th, 1866.

LOCAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ Boots and Shoes, cheaper than the cheapest, at Fortune's, in Rochester.

VOTING ON THE CARS.—A vote was on Monday taken on the cars on the Pitts. & Erie R. R., which resulted as follows:

Geary	82
Clymer	44

ARM BROKEN.—A boy named Pender, belonging to the Rochester cutlery establishment, broke his arm on Wednesday last, by accidentally falling over a bank in Sharon.—Both bones of the arm were fractured. The fractures were reduced by Dr. Levis, of Bridgewater.

☞ Hats and caps, cheaper than ever, at Fortune's Red Front, Rochester.

COMMITTEE MEETING.—The members of the Executive Committee, (recently appointed by County Committee) consisting of Messrs. John Caughy, William Barnes, M. Weyand, James Darrah, J. S. Rutan, J. R. Harrah, S. J. Cross, W. W. Kerr, G. N. Taylor, S. Magaw and Capt. J. Boyle, will meet at the Prothonotary's office, on Thursday, Sept. 27, (2d day of the Fair) at 9 o'clock A. M. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested. M. WEYAND, Chm.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—By referring to the advertisement of Messrs. Dickey & Wilson, in another column, it will be seen that they have opened a Boot and Shoe Store, in a room a few doors east of Anderson's Store.—They have supplied themselves with a heavy stock of these articles, purchased in the cheapest markets, and design selling at the lowest possible figures. Persons wishing to lay in their stock of shoes or boots for Winter wear, will act wisely in giving them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Dry Goods, cheaper than ever, at Fortune's, in the Diamond, Rochester.

AN ECLECTIC OPERATION.—Dr. E. C. Pruyn, formerly of Charleston, S. C., now residing in Rochester, this county, has shown us a cancer taken from the neck of Mrs. Alexander Cavern, of North Sewickly township, by the eclectic practice of medicine. Mrs. Cavern had suffered from it for ten or twelve years. The cancer itself weighs about eight ounces, and the cavity from which it was taken is about the size of a tea saucer. Mrs. C. is now in Rochester, and doing well. The operation was performed without the aid of a knife or other sharp instrument. The curious can see the cancer at Dr. Hannan's Drug store in Rochester, where it will be found preserved in spirits.

☞ Hosiery and gloves, cheaper than ever, at Fortune's.

S. S. CONVENTION.—We are requested to state that the Seventh Semi-Annual Convention of the Lawrence County Sabbath School Association, will meet at New Castle, on the 15th, 17th and 18th of October. Rev. R. G. Pardee of New York, a most eminent and successful laborer in the Sabbath School cause, will be present during the session, and all Pastors, Sabbath School Superintendents and teachers in Beaver county are *respectfully invited* to attend. They will be heartily welcomed and hospitably entertained by the citizens of New Castle.

☞ See Fortune's new advertisement in another column.

☞ The *Local* of last week says, that Col. Taylor said, at a dinner table in the village of Sharon, one week ago last Sunday, that "Andrew Johnson and all the Democrats should and would go to hell," and says further that it has and can produce unimpeachable proof of it."

We have made some inquiry about this alleged assertion, and we pronounce it false.—Now let us have your proof, or in its absence, have you manliness enough to admit that it is a falsehood?

☞ Balmoral & hoop skirts; great bargains at Fortune's, in the Diamond, Rochester;

☞ Montgomery is reported to have said in his speech at New Brighton, that "if he was asked why the Almighty had created rattlesnakes and other reptiles, his reply would be that he did not know. And if anybody would inquire of him why the Almighty had created Thad. Stevens, his reply would be the same."

Such foul-mouthed irreverence, coming from a candidate for the highest office in the District, should reduce his vote wherever it is heard, and we are much mistaken if his words do not have just this effect in this county.

While on the snake question, he should have told his hearers whether or not he knew why "copperheads" were created?

NEW GOODS.—Our readers in the northern and western part of the county, and in eastern Ohio, are referred to the advertisement of Messrs. Chamberlin & Bro. of East Palestine, Ohio. We are assured that they have a very large assortment of Dry Goods &c.; and from gentlemen in that vicinity we learn that they are doing a heavy business, selling as low as can be afforded, and besides are very clever gentlemen to deal with.

☞ When Montgomery made his speech at the Court House, some two or three weeks ago, he asked the audience not to applaud until he had finished. When he spoke at New Brighton on Wednesday evenings since, he doubtless felt that the silence at this Court House hearers were then unusual, and remembered what he had told them about applauding in his address at Beaver. At all events no indications of applause manifested itself during his speech, and he evidently was expecting when he got through that three cheers for Montgomery" given loud enough to make the "welkin ring."—It must have been the feelings of "our own Montgomery" then, to hear, not three cheers for himself, but three for his competitor, Lawrence, proposed, and given with a volume that fairly shook the earth around where he stood. Montgomery was evidently in the wrong pew, and did not discover his mistake until the cheers came in.

☞ In consequence of the Union meeting at Hookstown on the evening of the 4th of October, the meeting appointed for Georgetown on the same evening has been postponed until Friday evening, October 8, at 7 P. M.

MIXED SUCCESS.—Having been with Grant in his flanking operations from the Rapidan to Richmond, we learned a thing or two during that campaign. Determining to, hold our knowledge in reserve until we could turn it into some practical account, we will now inform our readers how we first made use of it.

When we connected ourselves with the *Argus* a few months ago, we found the Democracy of this county strongly posted behind Shread's Guinea pigs. This was good for the Democracy, and bad for us. We examined the position with a good deal of care, and finally concluded that by going down the river in the direction of the Poor House, we could flank the enemy, and by a series of feints and rapid movements afterwards, capture the swine and carry them away. No sooner was this strategic movement determined upon, than it was put into execution. The project was a perfect success, and the guineas were brought in triumph to this place. This was good for us, and bad for the Democracy.—We felt then that we were master of the situation," and our friends likewise told us so.—But the Democracy rallied a little afterwards, and the *Local* told us that even if we had captured the pigs "it was highly probable that the county would still have to keep them." This was slightly good for the Democracy, and correspondingly bad for us.—The enemy made no effort to recapture the property, or retake the position, and hence we maintained what our strategy and prowess won, with comparative ease. This was good for us, and bad for the Democracy. On last Thursday night however, a misfortune befel us, and as these unwelcome events do not come singly, another came upon us the night following. Neighbor Griffin's cat, possessed with an evil spirit we suppose, made a raid upon our premises on that evening, and in a short but decisive conflict, one of the Guinea pigs went under. Flushed with victory, she renewed the attack the next night, and under went five other pig also. This was of no advantage to the Democracy, and bad for the Guinea's, bad for us, and good for Griffin's cat.

☞ Go early and secure your fall and winter goods, and save money, at Fortune's cheap store, in the Diamond, Rochester.

ANOTHER UNION RALLY.

Mass Meeting at Frankfort Springs.

There will be a grand Mass Meeting of the Union Republicans of BEAVER, ALLEGHENY and WASHINGTON counties, at FRANKFORT SPRINGS, on FRIDAY, Sept. 28th, 1866, at 12 M.

The following distinguished speakers will be present: Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, Hon. J. M. Kirkpatrick, Hon. F. B. Penniman, W. C. Morland, Esq., C. M. Robb, Esq., and Hon. G. V. Lawrence.

Let the Union men everywhere turn out on that day and attend. From the character of the preparations making, and the distinguished speakers that have promised to be there, we judge that this will be one of the largest and most interesting meetings of the campaign.

☞ The Pittsburg *Gazette* of a few days ago said, that arrangements were making in Beaver county for another Mass Convention, in this place. The *Gazette* is mistaken in this. The next rally of the Union men of this county, will be at the polls on the second Tuesday of October, when they propose to give General Geary a clear majority of 1000 votes.

BE ASSESSED.—After Saturday next it will be too late to attend to being assessed. See that it is done before that time.

CROWDED OUT.—The Address of the County Committee, and a large number of new advertisements, have crowded out several communications this week, among them one from New Brighton, touching the Montgomery meeting at that place.

Meetings of the People.

The Union Republicans of Beaver county will hold meetings as follows, viz:

Glasgow, Sept 28th, at 2 p. m. Speakers—Messrs. Taylor, Welsh and Magaw.

North Sewickly, (Nathan Hazen's) Sept. 28th at 7 p. m. Speakers—Messrs. Marks, Young and J. Weyand.

Georgetown, Oct. 8th, at 7 p. m. Speakers—Messrs. Forward, Wray and J. Weyand.

Ohio tp., (Fairview School-house) Oct. 4th, at 7 p. m. Speakers—Messrs. Marks, Rutan, Wilson and M. Weyand.

New Galilee, Oct. 5th, 7 p. m. Speakers—Messrs. Bradford, Magaw and Morlan.

Homewood, Oct. 6th, 2 p. m. Speakers—Messrs. Welsh, Wilson and Wray.

Freedom, Oct. 4th, 7 p. m. Speakers—Messrs Bradford, Clark and Taylor.

New Sewickly, Oct. 6th, at 1 p. m., at some place to be fixed by Township Committee.—Speakers—Messrs. Marks, Taylor, Wilson and Young.

Brighton, tp., (Jackson's School-house) Oct. 6th, 7 p. m. Speakers—Messrs. Welsh, Wilson and Magaw.

At Rochester on Friday evening, Oct. 5th. Speakers—Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence and Wm. M'Kennan, Esq., of Washington county.

In South Beaver tp., at Barclay's School House, on Monday evening, Oct. 1. Speakers—J. B. Young, J. R. Harrah and M. Weyand.

Meetings in other localities will be announced from time to time, if our friends so desire, and will confer with the undersigned, as to time, &c.

Township Committees will see that all needful efforts are made to secure large attendance, and to this end will please send in for blank bills.

Speakers will be particular in guarding against disappointments. If they can not fill their appointments, they are expected to substitute.

M. WEYAND,
Chairman County Committee.

License Notice.

EATING HOUSE.

H. W. Seely.....Rochester bor.
aug15'66 JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clk.

UNION MEETINGS.—The local meetings throughout the county held thus far have been well attended by the people, and the best of feeling everywhere prevails.

On Thursday evening of last week, the meeting in Industry was well attended, and our friends there, gave us strong assurances that our vote in that township will be materially increased at the approaching election.

The meeting at Dunlap's School House, in Chippewa township, on Friday evening, made up a full house. Ex-Sheriff Roberts presided, and we never saw better order at a political meeting anywhere, than we witnessed there. The Union men of Chippewa are loyal to the core, and as undaunted now, and as fearless of threats, as when civil war surged over the land. Many of her young men were at the front during our national struggle, and with but two or three exceptions, they all propose to vote now as they shot then. The ladies of Chippewa township (and they are both handsome and intelligent) were at the meeting in full force, and contributed no little toward entertaining the meeting by singing a number of patriotic songs. We were authorized to say that Chippewa township will increase its Union vote at the coming election.

The meeting at Mechanicsburg, on Friday night, was also well attended, and the best of feeling prevailed.

By some oversight neither the bills for the meeting, nor the speakers, reached Baden on Saturday last. The meeting at that point, was therefore postponed.

AGRICULTURAL.—The Board of managers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society met at the Court House on Monday, Sept. 17, 1866.

Members present: Messrs. Wolf, Imbrie, Barclay R. H., Laird, Potter R., Potter J. K., M'Guire, Wilson, Gibson, Shrouds, and Barclay W. S.

Robt. Potter was called to the chair in the absence of the President.

A set of rules for the government of the Fair were, on motion, adopted, and the Secretary authorized to have forty copies of the same printed, and posted up in the Grounds.

Owing to want of time to make proper preparations for the Trotting and Pacing matches, it was, on motion, agreed that the order of time of said matches should be changed as follows: First day, County Races; second day, Trotting match, $100; third day, Pacing match, $100, and Slow and Mule races.

Messrs. J. Darrah, J. Edgar (New Brighton,) and Jas. J. Power were chosen Judges of said races.

W. S. Barclay, Sec'y.

FRANKFORT SPRINGS, Sept. 19, 1866.

Editor Argus: For some days past there has been marked activity among the opposition hereabouts; and it all culminated in a grand rally of the "unterrified," though not "unwashed," Democracy of our community on yesterday. When the day for the meeting arrived it was dark indeed! *The heavens were black as ink;* and instead of it raining, it just poured. But as a wet "delegation," with a straw hat and a torn umbrella occasionally made his appearance, the question began to be agitated where the meeting was to be held. Some of the older citizens actually proposed getting out a search warrant for it, but that idea was abandoned on its being ascertained that Mr. Samuel Miller (a worthy chair maker of our town) was clearing out his shop for the ostensible purpose of making room for that beautiful ornament of Democracy known as the Hon. Wm. Montgomery, of Washington, who was to address the meeting on the issues of the day. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Samuel Bigger, candidate for State Senate. Squire Potter, of Raccoon township, was elected President, John M'Carrell, Esq., Secretary, and several gray haired gents chosen Vice Presidents, whose duty it was to occupy half a dozen of Mr. M.'s best chairs. As Mr. Montgomery had walked himself out of wind, (of which his supply is generally large,) Mr. Brader, Esq., who by the way is a very moderate lawyer of Washington, Pa., was called on to address the meeting, which he did in as weak a way as any other man possibly could, dwelling pathetically on the trials, wrongs and persecutions endured by the Democratic party, prominent among which I suppose he meant the imprisonment of that worthy patriot, Jefferson Davis. He was a little hard on the rebels; thought they should be banished, knowing as a lawyer all the time that banishment is a punishment unknown to our laws and prohibited by our Constitution.—He acknowledged some of the sins of the South, but claimed forgiveness for them even till seventy times seven.—They should be controlled, he said, but not by military law, nor by Congress, or in any other way only by themselves, and if we did not allow them this *right* bloodshed would follow. We must take them back to Congress, or be ruined financially and every other way, as *cotton furnished our chief and only export*, without which we could not live. But in the midst of these sage calculations, there loomed up against the sky of Mr. B.'s mental vision a terrible irrepressible African, whom every "loyal Democrat" present could see, with his kinky wool, thick lips and mattock heels, walking away with wife or daughter, cool as you please. The youngest lambs imagined, instead of the gentle arms of their sweet hearts around their necks and heads of silken curls nestling upon their bosoms, they each were being smothered by the strong arms of a female African, whose bad breath and kinky wool made life intolerable. And such a gloom did the terrible fate pictured out to the Democrat of future ages, that had not the light of Heister Clymer and Wm. Montgomery gleamed athwart their sky, they would have been swallowed up ere this of Old Night itself. When he had subsided, and as it were sunk under his own great fear of the terrible progressive tramp of the flat-footed African, he was followed by the big gun whose booming re-echoed as follows: When he looked on the honest faces of the thirty-nine Democrats before him, he felt it was a little meeting; but his great soul raised with the occasion. It was indeed a little meeting, but he would rather address one honest right thinking man, such as he saw before him, than a whole bawling, brawling mob. In this it was supposed that he alluded to the enthusiastic receptions of our beloved President on his late electioneering tour. He alluded to the patriotism of the Democracy in the late war, and to the disloyalty of the present Congress in excluding from its halls good, penitent rebels. He did not mention Mayor Monroe, of New Orleans, as a sample of those penitants, but we thought of him. After this, Thad. Stevens came in for his share of abuse, going back to the days of anti-Masonry, and the case of Margaret Beatty vs. Gov. Porter as an instance of his terrible dishonesty as a lawyer. Next came in President Lincoln's administration and the war. It was a glorious war. Lincoln, Seward, Wells and others were great and good men; while Grant, Meade, Sherman, &c, were great Generals.—In fact all the great Generals were of Mr. Montgomery's great Democratic party; yet with these great men's sanction the Habeas Corpus was suspended, and Democrats, honest and good men, such as Vallandigham, Voorhies and others were hunted down, imprisoned and persecuted most terribly, for conscience sake.—But how this terrible misunderstanding came about he left us to guess, which is easily enough done. Then he alluded to his own past record, touching tenderly on the sad partings he had endured with seceding rebels from the Congress of '60 and '61.—They were rum fellows, those rebels; and he liked them. He next alluded to Andersonville, and the sufferings of our poor soldiers in rebel prisons, but that was all the fault of the abolition Secretary of War. He then appealed vehemently to the "boys in blue" to sustain President Johnson, in order that these men with their hands yet dripping with the blood of our brave boys might be admitted to every power and privilege in a Government they were still plotting to destroy.—Again he tacked and came down full sail on Africa and the last Congress, telling his Democratic friends they had passed a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, granting to the black soldier, who had not been three quarters of an hour in the service of the United States, three hundred dollars, making an appropriation for their payment, and allowing the white soldier who had served three years one hundred dollars, and those who had served under two years fifty dollars, with no provision by which they might be paid even that pittance.—This looked bad; but had he stated that before this colored troops had received no bounties whatever and but eleven dollars per month, it would have sounded quite different. He then spoke of the Civil Rights Bill as conferring the elective franchise on negroes in the territories of the United States, while in those territories a white man, though he had been a soldier and had won renown, could not vote until he was twenty-one years old. This was really terrible! but the effect on some soldiers was very much neutralized by the reflection that just two years ago William and his party, when the question at issue was not—Shall negroes vote? but—Shall white men periling their lives for a Government be allowed under that Government the rights of citizens?—said emphatically No! Mr. Lawrence next came in for his share of that personal scandal that is William's strong point. But this was not half so interesting as the nigger; so back he went to it with a relish. He first represented him as a low, stupid creature, below the level of the brutes, and then, as if there was no absurdity in it, he represented the mattock heel of the African as already on the neck of the Dutch and Irish generally.—How to make these assertions agree with each other he did not stop to explain; but after a vain attempt to prove that he was a Tariff man *because he owned seven hundred sheep*, he turned on the Soldiers' League, after exhausting which, he capped the climax with one of the foulest, nigger stories known, actually laying the scene of his tale in the fifth story of a house in the highest part of New York city. How many birds of the American Eagle sort he expects to catch for Clymer and himself with such chaff we do not know; we think, however, but few in Beaver county will be deceived.

A. H. V.

GENERAL ELECTION
PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by virtue of the acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Penn'a, entitled "an act to regulate the General Elections within the Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give notice of such elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected:

I, JOSEPH LEDLIE,

Sheriff of the County of Beaver, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Beaver, that an Election will be held in said county on the

Second Tuesday of October next,

at the several Election Districts, as follows:

The electors of Borough township will meet at the Court House in the borough of Beaver.

The electors of Bridgewater borough will meet at the Town Hall in Bridgewater.

The electors of Phillipsburgh district will meet at the public brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Moon township will meet at the house formerly occupied by Amariah Hendrickson, now by John D. Elliott.

The electors of Hopewell township will meet at the school house in the village of Scottsville, in said township.

The electors of Independence township will meet at the house of Alexander Thompson, dec'd, in said township.

The electors of Raccoon township will meet at the house of David Ewing, in said township.

The electors of Frankfort district will meet at the house of George Dungan, in Frankfort

The electors of M'Guire's district will meet at the house of John Porter in the village of Hanover.

The electors of Greene township will meet at the house of Elisha Niswanger, in Darlington.

The electors of Ohio township will meet at house now occupied by Jamison Elliott, in said township.

The electors of Brighton township (not embraced in Industry district) will meet at the school house, near Richey Eakin's, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Sharon will meet at the Academy in Sallston.

The electors of Patterson township will meet at the school house in the village of Daugherty.

The electors of Chippewa township will meet at the house of Azariah Trimmell, in said township.

The electors of South Beaver township will meet at the house of John Rowe, in said township.

The electors of Darlington township will meet at the Academy in Darlington.

The electors of Big Beaver township will meet at the house of widow Miller, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township will meet at the house of Mark R. Clark, in said township.

The electors of North Sewickley township will meet at the house of Nathan Hazen, on land formerly of Benj. Chew.

The electors of Pulaski township will meet at Dougherty's school house, No. 4, in said township.

The electors of Marion township will meet at the house of George Hartzell, jr., in said township.

The electors of New Brighton borough and district will meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of Rochester township will meet at the Bolesville School House, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Rochester will meet at the school house in Rochester.

The electors of Freedom borough and district will meet at the school house in Freedom.

The electors of New Sewickley township will meet at the house of John Feazel, in said township.

The electors of Industry district will meet at the school house in Industry.

The electors of Harmony township will meet at the Hotel in Economy.

The electors of Economy township will meet at the house of George C. Minis, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot—

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;

One person for member of Congress from the Twenty-fourth District;

One person for President Judge of the Twenty-seventh Judicial District of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;

One person for Senator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;

Three persons as members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;

One person for Associate Judge of Beaver county;

One person for Sheriff of Beaver county;

One person for Register & Recorder of Beaver county;

One person for Clerk of Courts of Beaver county;

One person for Commissioner of Beaver co;

One person for Poor House Director of Beaver county;

One person for Auditor of Beaver county;

Two persons for Trustees of the Beaver Academy.

Notice is Hereby Given,

That every person except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall have been employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary department of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Inspector, Judge, or Clerk of any election of the Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector, or any other officer of such election, shall be eligible to any to be then voted for.

Also, in and by the fourth section of an Act approved the 19th of April, 1840, it is enacted that the 13th section of the act passed July 2d, 1839, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, shall not be construed so as to prevent any military officer of borough officer from service as Judge, Inspector or Clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1839, provides as follows:

That the Judge and Inspectors, chosen as aforesaid, shall meet at their respective places appointed for holding the election in the districts to which they respectively belong, before 9 o'clock on the morning of the second Tuesday of October, 1866, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of said district.

In case the persons who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of an election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place; and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the present elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the Board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the holding of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judges when called on, in relation to the rights of any persons assessed by them to vote at such elections, or such other matters in relation to the assessments of voters as the said inspectors or Judges, or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County Tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States, who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months: Provided, that the white freemen citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and having resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they have not paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, first, he produce a receipt for the payment within two years, of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and gives satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation or of another, that he has paid such tax, or on failing to procure a receipt, shall make oath of the payment thereof: or second, if he claims a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of the residence in the district as is required in this act; and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid; and gives such other evidence as is required by this act: whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted into the alphabetical list by the Inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid a tax or the word "age," if he shall be admitted on account of his age, and in either case, the reasons of such votes shall be called out by the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the lists of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners and Assessor, or his right to vote, whether found there or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of Inspector to examine such person on oath touching his qualification, and if he claims to have resided within the State one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also himself swear his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, in within the district for the purpose of voting therein.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly, or overpower any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of his choice; such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any time not less than twelve months; and if it shall be shown that by the Court who the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offences was committed and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such a bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

If any person not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election within this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such persons to vote, the person or persons so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fradulently fold and deliver to the inspectors two tickets together, with the intention to vote illegally, or shall vote the same, or if any person shall advise or procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets, or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

The Return Judges of the respective Districts in this County, are required to meet at the Court House in the borough of Beaver, on the first Friday after the election, being the 12th of October, 1866, at 10 o'clock, then and there to perform the duties enjoined upon them by law.

The Judicial Return Judges, for President Judge, will meet at the Court House, in the borough of Beaver, on the seventh day after the election, being Tuesday, Oct. 16th, 1866.

The Congressional Return Judges will meet, in accordance with an Act approved May 1st, 1861, at the Court House, in the borough of Beaver, on the seventh day after the election, being Tuesday, October 16th, 1866.

The Senatorial Return Judges will meet, in accordance with an Act approved May 5th, 1864, at the Court House, in the borough of Beaver, on the seventh day after the election, being Tuesday, October 16th, 1866.

The Representative Return Judges will meet, in accordance with an Act approved May 5th, 1864, at the Court House, in the borough of Beaver, on the seventh day after the election, being Tuesday, October 16th, 1866.

And by "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, 1839, it is provided and directed as follows:

SEC. 81. When two or more counties shall compose a district for the choice of a member or members of the Senate of this Commonwealth, or of the House of representatives of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, the Judges of the election in each county, having met as aforesaid, the Clerks shall make out a fair statement of all votes which shall have been given at such election, within the county, for every person voted for, as such member or members, which shall be signed by said Judges and attested by the Clerks, and one of the said Judges shall take charge of such certificate, and shall produce the same at a meeting of one Judge from each county at such places in such district as is or may be appointed by law for the purpose; which meeting shall be held on the seventh day after the election.

SEC. 82. The Judges of the several counties having met as aforesaid shall cast up the several county returns and make duplicate returns of all the votes given for such office in said district, and of the names of the person or persons elected, and one of said returns, for each office shall be deposited in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which they shall meet, and the other shall by said Judges be deposited in nearest post office, sealed and directed as in parts two and three of the eighteenth section of this act.

SEC. 83. It shall also be the duty of the Return Judges in every case, to transmit to each of the persons elected to serve in congress, or in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, a certificate of his election, within five days after the day of making up such return.

Deserters' Disfranchising Law.

As therein directed, I also give official notice of the following provisions of an act approved June 4th, 1866, entitled "A further supplement to the election laws of this Commonwealth."

WHEREAS, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," and approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States, are not under the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such judge and inspectors of elections, or any one of them, shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, he shall for each offence be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote or tender to the officers thereof, and offer to vote a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall for each offence be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act in cases of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade or advise any such officer to receive any ballot or ballots from any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such elections receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Change in the Mode of Voting.

As therein directed, I also give official notice of the following provisions of an act approved March 30, 1866, entitled "An Act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth:"

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for; including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the name of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

Given under my hand at Beaver, SEAL the 10th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and in the ninety-first year of the Independence of the United States.

JOS. LEDLIE, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Beaver, Sept 12 '66.

5TH
Grand Opening
AT
GEALY'S
NEW MILLINERY,
TRIMMING
AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
CORNER BRIDGE & MARKET STS.,
BRIDGEWATER.

Millinery.

I am now receiving the largest and best assortment of Millinery *Ever brought to Beaver County!!* Ladies' Velvet, Silk, Mourning and Straw Bonnets; Ladies', Misses and Children's Velvet, Silk, Frosted Straw Hats and Turbans; Silk Velvets, Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches, Plumes, Ornaments, Cords, and Tassels, &c.

Trimmings.

of all kind.

Dress and Cloak Buttons, Cords and Ruffles, Hair Netts, Embroideries, Belts and Buckles, Silk and Bugle Gimps, Infants' Waists, Fancy and Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, Collars, old Ladies' Caps, &c., &c.

BALMORAL & HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSET, DRESS LININGS,
MEN'S HATS, LINEN
SHIRTS, SHIRT FRONTS,
MENS' KNIT COATS.

LADIES' CLOTHS, FOR SACQUES AND CLOAKS,
Very cheap.

Cotton Batting, Country Flannels,
Men's Undershirts and Drawers,
Hosiery & Gloves,

SHOES.
Cheaper than ever.

NO TROUBLE to SHOW GOODS.

MILLINERY.
Bonnets altered and cleaned, Cheap.
Stamping, Pinking and Cloak Cutting and making on short notice.
Men's shirts made to order. Machine stitching.
CALL AND SEE ME.

☞ Remember the place—corner Bridge and Market streets, Bridgewater.

WATT GEALY.

NEW GOODS!

We have just received one of the Largest and most Complete Stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Cassimeres, Tweeds, Muslins,

Prints, Ginghams, Cloaks, &c.,

Ever offered to the public in this city.

Also, a splendid assortment of

Ladies', Misses and Children's

SHAWLS,

All qualities, styles and prices, at greatly reduced rates.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, &c.

The Largest Stock and best Assortment

in Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Matting

Rugs, Mats, &c., ever offered,

and at extremely low prices.

☞ Persons in want of anything in our line, would do well to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our stock at prices which will astonish all.

☞ Remember the place

DUNLAP, LUKE & CO.,

136 Federal st., 4 doors below Market-house,

y11:6 m] ALLEGHENY CITY.

S. A. M'CANDLESS. JAMES DUNLAP. JOHN S. DUNLAP

DRY GOODS

AT WHOLESALE.

SEPTEMBER, 1865.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

NO. 54 WOOD ST.,

PITTSBURGH,

HAVING JUST RECEIVED THEIR

FALL STOCK,

Now Commence, and invite the attention of Dealers to their

Carefully Selected Assortment of

Dry Goods

AND

NOTIONS,

OFFERED AT POPULAR PRICES.

The *frequent fluctuations* in value of all descriptions of Merchandise, renders it a matter of *especial propriety* that *purchases* should be *frequent* and therefore the *nearest market* becomes the one best adapted to supplying retail dealers with Goods they sell.

Purchasers from Western Penn'a., Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, are invited to visit Pittsburgh and inspect this

STOCK OF GOODS,

Which will be kept Full During the Season.

TERMS, NET CASH,

AND

PRICES REASONABLE.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

No. 54 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURG.

J. H. BENCE,

(One Door Below the Seminary,)

BEAVER,

HAS on hand, and offers for sale cheap, a carefully selected stock of

TRIMMINGS,
YARNS,
EMBROIDERY AND
FANCY GOODS.

Ribbons, plain and fancy Handkerchiefs, Belts, Buckles, Hair Nets, Dress Trimmings, Lace, Bugle Trimmings, and Bugle Buttons, Velvet Ribbons, Corsets, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Embroid'd Edgings, Ladies Collars and Cuffs, Tidies, Woolen Table-covers, Baskets, Umbrellas, Ladies, Gents and Children's Wear, of all kinds.

BONNETS.

Silk, Mourning, and Straw, all the the latest styles, cheap.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, RUCHES AND ORNAMENTS.

ALSO, DRESS-MAKING IN EVERY BRANCH.

☞ We have constantly on hand Madame Demorest's latest Fashion Patterns. Patterns for sale.

We sell below Pittsburg prices.

Give us a call and satisfy yourself.

☞ Do not forget the place, one door below the Seminary, Beaver.

sep12:3m J. H. BENCE.

Notice.

D. A. GLASS, New Brighton, Pa.

Practical Auctioneer and Salesman.

HAS been duly commissioned as Auctioneer for the County of Beaver, and will attend to all sales or auctio s wherever his services may be required throughout said county. aug15,'66:3m.

Lloyd's New Map of N. America,

OR

The U. States Continent in 1900.

THE most comprehensive and best map ever published. Price $3,00. Contains maps of all the counties in the United States.

WM. REED,

sep6:3m Sole Agent for Beaver county.

C. E. CHAMBERLIN..... S. WINANS.

CHAMBERLIN & WINANS,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, GLASS,

AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS,

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,

MASONS' TOOLS,

SHOEMAKERS TOOLS,

SADDLERS' TOOLS,

PLASTERERS' TOOLS,

MINERS' TOOLS.

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

BENT FELLOWS & SHAFTS,

LOCKS, BOLTS & HINGES,

PICKS MATTOCKS & HOES,

COUNTER & PLATFORM SCALES,

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

HORSE SHOES & NAILS,

TIRE & CARRIAGE BOLTS & NUTS,

CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS.

ALSO, PAINTS,

OILS,

VARNISHES,

AND PUTTY.

AGENTS FOR

EXCELSIOR MOWER AND REAPER, AND NEW BRIGHTON FIRE-BRICK WORKS.

Dec6,'65.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

THE PLACE TO GET THEM

Cheap and Durable.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL.

LOUIS F. WEINMAN.

MANUFACTURER of and Retail Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Bridge street,

BRIDGEWATER.

He keeps an excellent supply of ready-made work constantly on hand.

Boots and shoes made to order on shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

He has good workmen, and can't be excelled by any other establishment in West. Pa.

Men, women and children will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

For the best and cheapest article go to

LOUIS F. WEINMAN'S,

oct11'65 Bridge st., Bridgewater.

BRIDGEWATER

Marble Works.

D. WOODRUFF,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Italian and American Marble.

MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, &c., made to order.

Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Shop opposite Dr. Smith's Drug Store, Bridge street, Bridgewater.

July 25, '66:1y D. WOODRUFF.

COAL!

I WILL deliver to the citizens of Rochester, Bridgewater, Beaver and vicinity, a good quality of Coal, at the shortest notice. Wagons can, at any time, be supplied at the Bank, on M'Kinley's run, adjoining the bank of Wm. Porter, Esq. Orders left with John A Frazie, Beaver, Stiles & Shallenberger, Bridgwater, M. Camp, jr., Rochester, will receive prompt attention. J. C. MOLTER,

nov8 Bridgewater.

C. A. DECARME,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER in all kinds of CIGARS, &c. The best qualities of CHEWING & SMOKING TOBACCO always on hand and for sale, at the lowest prices, at the corner of Third street and the Diamond, Beaver, Pa. [aug16:6m

STONE & GLASS Fruit Jars

SELF-SEALING & COMMON TOP TIN FRUIT CANS.

Fruit Jar Corks.

SEALING-WAX.

SUGARS of VARIOUS GRADES.

A Choice Selection of Teas.

THE subscriber invites those in want of any of the above articles, to give him a call.

Motto. "*Small Profits and Quick Sales.*"

☞ Terms, strictly CASH.

A. S. HARVEY,

aug1:tf Bridge street, Bridgewater.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!

Liberal Terms to Settlers.

10,000 ACRES LAND FOR SALE. Situated in the fertile Valley of the Kanawha, West Virginia, unsurpassed for richness of soil and quality of timber. Coal and other minerals in great quantities. Some of the tracts but a short distance from the great Kanawha and Gauley Rivers. Several Farms with Houses, Orchards, &c., in good condition. Prices according to location and improvements. Timbered Land unimproved at the extremely low price of four dollars per acre, with privilege of choosing out of the above number of acres. A large settlement has already been formed and is daily increasing. Clear title warranted. For further particulars, address

WM. H. BRILL, Allegheny City, Pa.,

Or call at PARK & BRILL'S DRUG STORE, No. 77 Federal street. [jy25'66—3m.

☞ EXTRA BOUNTY!

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS!

By a recent Act of Congress all soldiers who served three years, or those who were discharged by reason of wounds received in the service, and the

WIDOW, CHILDREN OR PARENTS

of any such soldiers who died in the service of the United States, or of disease or wounds contracted while in the service, are entitled to an additional bounty of $100.

By giving this matter your

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION,

and calling in or writing to the undersigned, these claims will secure prompt attention.

Also,

BACK-PAY PENSION

and all other kinds of claims against State or National Governments will receive a safe and speedy settlement.

JAMES M. SELLERS,

aug15'66. No. 224 FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

Lee City Hotel:

LOCATED IN LEE CITY,

Immediately opposite the Mouth of Island Run on the Island.

ALEX. CLARK,

(Formerly of the Union Hotel in Beaver.)

PROPRIETOR.

THE TABLE will at all times be found laden the best eatables that the Pittsburg market affords.

In connection with this house is a good LIVERY STABLE, and Stabling and Feed for horses.

The patronage of my old customers while at the Union Hotel in Beaver, and all others who can make it convenient, is solicited. Give me a call and judge for yourselves of my superior accommodations.

may30:6m ALEX. CLARK.

Dunseath & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Fine Watches

CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

SILVER-WARE.

FANCY GOODS,

MUSICAL BOXES, &c.

56 FIFTH STREET,

Pittsburg, Pa.

☞ Agents for the American Watch Company's Watches. [jy18'66:1y

PH. R. MERTZ,

118 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH,

BANKER & BROKER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

GOLD, SILVER & COUPONS.

☞ Highest price paid for COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. [aug1'66:1y

NEW BARBER-SHOP.

SHAVING, HAIR-CUTTING, SHAMPOOING, &C.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS having removed his shop from Bridgewater to Beaver, wishes to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he is now to be found in a

Room Adjoining the National House,

where he will carry on in his former good and fashionable style. By close attention to busines, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. Those wishing a clean, smooth shave, or hair cut in a fashionable style, just stop in and give John a trial, and he feels satisfied that he can please them. [aug15

Hice & Rutan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL attend to legal business of all kinds. Prompt attention given to collections generally. Licensed Agents for collection of Pensions, Bounty, arrears of Pay, Prize money, Pay, etc., of Prisoners of War, and all kinds of military claims against the Government. Office—

Corner of Market Street and the Diamond,

(immediately in the rear of Court House,)

BEAVER, PENN'A. [jan4

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE DESOTA OIL COMPANY,
Rochester, Sept. 13, 1866.

THE Board of Directors of the above company have this day declared a dividend of one and one-half (1½) per cent. on its capital stock ($60,000), payable forthwith.

CHAS. B. HURST,

sep19:1t Secretary and Treasurer.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

165 ACRES OF LAND, SITUATE IN *Ohio Township, Beaver County, Pa.*, within 2 miles of Smith's Station, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, and within one mile of Island Run, the celebrated Oil Region. This farm is underlaid with a four foot vein of coal of a superior quality, and containing an abundance of limestone; it is well watered by several never-failing springs of excellent water. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling-house and all necessary out-buildings; also a frame barn and a frame stable. There is also upon the farm fruit trees of all kinds. There is about 120 acres of said farm improved and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered and enclosed under fence. A portion of the land is said to be good Oil Territory. This farm will be sold cheap if a purchaser offers soon.

Terms reasonable, and possession given in the Fall. For further information call on the subscriber, living on said farm.

july4:3m ALFRED LYON.

☞ Pittsburgh Weekly *Commercial* publish 3 months, and send bill to this office.

C. C. ALGEO,

DEALER IN

AMERICAN

AND SWISS WATCHES,

DIAMONDS

AND FINE JEWELY,

SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS,

FINE TABLE KNIVES,

SILVER PLATED WARE,

FRENCH CLOCKS & BRONZES,

AMERICAN CLOCKS,

Fancy Goods, &c.

☞ Special attention given to the repairing of all kinds of Watches.

No. 22, FIFTH STREET,

mar14'66—1y] *Pittsburg, Pa.*

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS!

I HAVE just received a new stock of Goods, of the

LATEST STYLES,

For SPRING & SUMMER WEAR

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

Constantly on hand.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In all the latest styles and at shortest notice.

Wm. REICH,

Stewart's Row, Bridge Street,

apr25'66 BRIDGEWATER.

J. M. Harton,

DENTIST:

OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE CITIZENS OF BEAVER AND VICINITY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTLY FITTED, ARTICULATED, SHAPED, SIZED AND COLORED, to suit every individual, mounted on the Gold, Silver, English and American vulcanite. All the new styles of combination work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. No charge for extracting, when teeth are to be inserted.

Teeth extracted without pain by an entirely new process; no Ether, Chloroform, Nitrous-Oxide, or any other anæsthetic used in connection with the apparatus. Does not produce anæsthesia or unpleasant feelings to the patient. Persons thinking the Laughing Gas an unsafe agent in the extraction of teeth, may do well to call and see for themselves our new method of extracting, as this is the only apparatus of the kind in Western Penn'a.

☞ Office on Third street, 2d door east of H. B. Anderson's store. [july4'66—3m.

BARBER.

HAIR-DRESSER, &C.

JAMES BRUIN is happy to announce to his old customers, that he has been discharged from the service of the United States, and opened a shop in the frame building adjoining Wm. Orr's Store. Ladies' hair cut in the most approved style. He trusts his old friends will renew their patronage. Having carried the flag of the 45th Reg. U. S. C. T. for almost a year, in the battles around Petersburg, he thinks himself entitled to a fair share of the public patronage.

He has also opened a branch shop in a room in the north part of the Market House, in Bridgewater, which will be kept open at all seasonable hours.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair-cutting and Shampooing promptly attended to, and executed in the most approved style. [aug8'66ly

Union Hotel,

BEAVER PA.

J. B. CLARK, *Proprietor.*

GOOD STABLING attached to this House. April 4, 1866.—1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of JAMES WRIGHT, late of Franklin twp., Beaver county, Penna., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,

Lancaster tp., Butler county,

jy25'66. Administrator.

SAVE YOUR HEALTH

BY BUYING

Pure Medicines.

AT

LOUIS BREHM & CO.

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

(One door from Fortune's Dry Goods Store.)

Can be found a full assortment of

PURE DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, and

FINE LIQUORS;

Also, a full Assortment of

WINDOW GLASS,

PAINTS,

LINSEED OIL,

NEAT'S FOOT OIL,

SPERM OIL,

LARD OIL,

CARBON OIL;

AND

PURE AND SECOND QUALITY

WHITE LEAD:

ALSO, FINE TOILET SOAPS,

ALL VARIETIES BRUSHES,

THE BEST PERFUMERY,

FANCY & TOILET ARTICLES,

AND POPULAR PREPARATIONS

FOR THE HAIR,

All kinds of Patent Medicines always on hand.

ALSO, CIGARS & TOBACCO,

My entire stock has been purchased for CASH and is offered at the very LOWEST PRICES.

☞ As I am a thoroughly educated Apothecary and Chemist, physicians and others can rely upon having their prescriptions accurately filled with *Pure Medicines only.*

LOUIS BREHM & CO.

Aug. 29th, 1866—1y.

SMITH'S FERRY AND LITTLE BEAVER PETROLEUM COMPANY!

CAPITAL STOCK..... $80,000.

80,000 Shares of Par Value of..... $1,00 each.

WORKING CAPITAL..... $13,000.

AT a meeting of the stockholders of the above company, held at their office in the borough of Rochester, April 29th, 1865, the following persons were elected its officers for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT:
MATTISON DARRAGH.

TREASURER & SECRETARY:
CHARLES B. HURST.

DIRECTORS:

Mattison Darragh,	Milo R. Adams,
Charles Stone,	Alfred C. Hurst,
James Darragh,	John Bigger,
Levi Brennaman,	Robt. A. Cochran,

Charles F. Kendall

☞ A limited number of shares of Stock of the above Company may be had by application at the office of the company.

☞ Office in the Diamond, Rochester, Pa.

my3:6m CHAS. B. HURST, Sec'y

E. PENT. STEWART. E. A. WILSON.

WILSON & STEWART'S

ROCHESTER

Boot & Shoe

EMPORIUM.

WE WOULD RESPECFULLY INFORM the public that we have opened a

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

IN ROCHESTER, PA.

Having purchased a large and well selected Stock of

Ladies', Gent's, Boy's and Children's Shoes, Gaiters Slippers, &c.,

direct from the manufacturer's, we are prepared to sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than any any establishment in Pittsburg or this county.

As we intend to remain permanently in the business, we will endeavor to always sell cheap, keep as great a variety and as good an article as the eastern market affords.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. *All Goods Warranted.*

WILSON & STEWART,

In the Diamond,

may30:6m ROCHESTER, PA.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR, 2 YEARS OLD. For sale by A. S. HARVEY,

aug1:tf Bridge street, Bridgewater.

AT

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,

Medicines,

CHEMICALS

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES

And Brandies,

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES.

PATENT MEDICINES

in great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1: Clark's, $1.

The Largest stock of

Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns, Stationery, Window Glass and Putty.

ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else. Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more

Dec13,'65. J. MOORE.

BEAVER ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on

Monday, the 10th of September 1866,

under the charge of

PROFESSOR R. T. TAYLOR,

AS PRINCIPAL.

In electing Prof. Taylor Principal, under an arrangement by which he will hereafter continue his connection for a term of years with this institution, the Board of Trustees feel that it is placed upon a better and more permanent basis than heretofore; while his character, long practical experience, and reputation as a successful educator, give assurance that under his management the school must prosper, and he, what the Board aim to make it, a first-class Academy, where young men may obtain a thorough English, Classical and Commercial education, at moderate expense. He will be aided by able and efficient assistants. Everything reasonable will be done to make the school both pleasant and profitable to the student. For particulars and terms, address the Principal at Beaver, Beaver co., Pa.

HENRY HICE.

Secretary Board of Trustees.

In accepting the Principalship of the Academy, I desire to assure the public that no expense or labor will be spared to render this a first-class institution in all respects. Young men will be fitted for any class in College, and a scientific course marked out for those who do not desire to take the languages. For this purpose the fine apparatus will be brought into requisition. Ample arrangements will be made for board in the Institution and in town. Let those who wish to obtain an education, or have sons to educate, give us a trial.

☞ July 25,'66:2m R. T. TAYLOR.

CHAS B HURST

Banker and Broker,

AND DEALER IN

Real Estate, Stocks, Government Bonds, and other Securities

INSURANCE & CLAIM AGENT,

Conveyancer & General Agent.

THE subscriber having opened an office at Rochester, (in the room lately occupied by F. A. Fortune) respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in general.

Particular attention given to the adjustment of Officers' accounts, and ALL claims arising out of the present war, such as

Pensions, Patents, Bounties, Arrears of Pay, Prize Money, &c., &c.

Being agent for the Ætna Insurance Co. of Hartford, Ct., the North America of Philadelphia, and the Manufacturers' & Merchants' of Pittsburg, I will issue policies in either of the companies named.

Farms, houses and lots for sale.

Shares in the oil lands of the celebrated Isl and Run region for sale, where every well has proved a success. Also shares in wells producing or under way, and leases.

I will also sell my residence in Rochester, beautifully situated, and within a few minutes walk of the Ohio river and Railway stations. Terms liberal.

Deeds drawn up and acknowledged.

Fire risks taken in first class Insurance Companies.

Revenue stamps always on hand.

Refers to John A. Caughey, Jos. Plummer, Wm. H. Smith & Co., Pittsburg.

CHAS. B. HURST

Rochester, Nov. 29,'65

GOOD GROCERIES CHEAP!

EDWARD HAZLETON, JR.

GROCER

AND

PRODUCE DEALER,

aug29:y] *No. 21 Diamond, Pittsburg.*

WM. B. CLARKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 85 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURG, PA.

WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO Collections, and the purchase and sale of Real Estate. And will also attend to the business of his profession in Beaver Co. [ap25

$1,500 PER YEAR! We want Agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines.—Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Sent on trial. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap machines are *infringements* and the *seller* or *user* are *liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment.* Illustrated circulars sent *free.* Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, at Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill.

may16,'66. [iswly.

DRY Flooring and Weather boarding, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale at

july4:1y J. & H. DARRAGH'S, Sharon

WHEELER'S Improved Water Drawer for sale at

july4:1y J. & H. DARRAGH'S, Sharon.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Successors to S. Jones & Co.,

Cor. of Wood & Fourth Streets,

PITTSBURG, PA.,

Bankers & Brokers,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

Gold & Silver Coupons,

Highest rate paid for Compound Interest Notes.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on time deposits. [jy11:6m

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Duponco's

Golden Periodical Pills,

FOR FEMALES.

Infallible in Correcting Irregularities, Removing Obstructions of the Monthly Turns, from Whatever Cause, and

ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL AS A PREVENTIVE.

It is now over thirty years since the above celebrated Pills were first discovered by Dr. DUPONCO, of Paris, during which time they have been extensively and successfully used in most of the public institutions, as well as in private practice, of both hemispheres, with unparalleled success in every case, and it is only at the "urgent request" of the thousands of Ladies who have used them, that he has been induced to make the Pills public for the alleviation of those suffering from any Irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent an increase of family, where health will not permit. Females peculiarly situated, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these Pills while in that condition, as the proprietor assumes no responsibilities after the above admonition, although their mildness would prevent any mischief to health otherwise the Pills are recommded.

Price $1,00 per Box. Six Boxes $5,00.

Sold by S. Smith, Bridgewater, Noble & Hamilton, Beaver, S. Hannen, Rochester.

Ladies! By sending $1,00 to either of the above agents, can have the pills sent (confidentially) by mail, to any part of the country, or address the Proprietor,

S. D. HOWE,

oct 25'65:1yr. New York.

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF A

NEW & WELL SELECTED

Stock of Goods,

AT

B. MULHEIM'S.

BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER, PA.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in informing the public that he now has, and keeps constantly on hand, the

Most Extensive and Complete Assortment of

BOOKS, WRITING AND WALL PAPER, OIL CLOTHS, CARPETS, MATTING, WINDOW SHADES, ALBUMS, WILLOW-WARE,

MANTLE ORNAMENTS, TOYS &c.

that have ever been brought to this county.—In fact he keeps everything that is usually kept in a well-regulated and well supplied variety store.

As I purchase nearly all my Goods at NEW YORK, and pay cash for them, I am prepared to sell, and do dispose of my goods cheaper than they can be bought at retail in Pittsburg. Give me a call.

B. MULHEIM.

Bridgewater, July 25, 1866—1y

Farm For Sale.

THE east end of the Farm known as the Andrew Glass property, situate in the township, Beaver county: containing *Hundred and Forty Acres*, about one hundred acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation, is offered for sale. A good orchard on the premises. It lays on the head waters of Beahler's Run, within two miles of the celebrated Island Run oil regions, and is said to be good oil territory. For particulars inquire of John Johnston near the premises, or of Joseph Lawrence, South Beaver tp.

LAUGHING GAS!

ADMINISTERED BY DR. MURRAY, BRIDGEWATER, PA., in extracting teeth.

I have added to my many other facilities for the successful prosecution of my profession this invaluable pain-killing agent. All branches of Denistry performed in the best and most modern style. All work done as cheaply, and fifty per cent. better, than at any other Dental Establishment in the State. Call and

PITTSBURG NATIONAL PLOW CO.

ROCHESTER, PA.,

ARE MANUFACTURING all the Varieties of

Steel and Cast Iron Plows

and would call the attention of the Farmers of Beaver county, wishing to purchase Plows or Plow Points, to the Superior Finish and Quality of our Work.

☞ ALL WORK WARRANTED.

The Points and Landslides fit the corresponding numbers of Pittsburg plows.

☞ Old plow castings bought. [ap18:1y

INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE undersigned has been appointed agent for the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., and likewise for the Niagara Insurance Company of New York, and the Enterprise Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Each of these Companies insure dwellings, out-buildings, Stores, Manufactories, &c., against loss by fire, on favorable terms, for 5 years or less.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid when the insurance is effected. All business connected with either of these companies attended to with dispatch and fidelity.

JOS. M'CLURE, Agent.

aug22,'66—1y. Beaver, Pa.

J. R. HARRAH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

COLLECTIONS and other business will receive prompt attention. Also, he is authorized agent for the collection of back pay, pensions, bounty and all soldiers' claims. Office, District Attorney's office, Court House, Beaver, Pa. [aug22,'66—1y